

BIHAR AND ORISSA

BOOK D OT

Gulzarb h

PATNA

Forwarded by the order of

HIS HONOUR

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

IN COUNCIL.

9261 REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

IN THE

PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

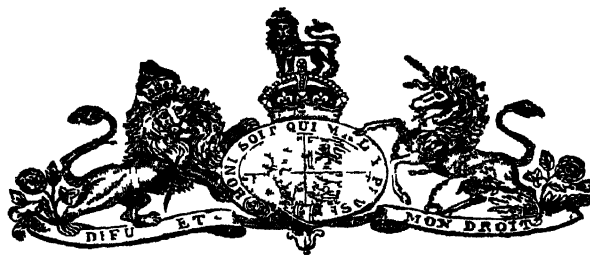
FOR THE YEAR

1916.

BY

E. C. RYLAND,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa.



PATNA :

! SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

1917.

Agents for the Sale of Books Published by the Bihar and Orissa Government.

Agents in India.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta. | (8) Messrs. M. C. Sircar & Sons, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta. |
| (2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta. | (9) Proprietor of the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow. |
| (3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., College Street, Calcutta. | (10) Messrs. M. N. Burman & Co., Bankipur. |
| (4) Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon. | (11) Babu Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Road, Allahabad. |
| (5) Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. | (12) Standard Literature Co., Ltd., 18/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. |
| (6) Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras. | (13) Manager. of the Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. |
| (7) Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co. 163, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No. 18, Bombay. | (14) Messrs. Butterworth & Co. Ltd., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta. |

Agents in England.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Messrs. Constable & Co., Ltd. 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London W. C. | (7) Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65 Cornhill, London. |
| (2) Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, London, E. C. (Oriental Department) and 25 Museum Street, London, W. C. | (8) Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. |
| (3) Mr. B. Quaritch 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W. | (9) Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C. |
| (4) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W. | (10) Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. |
| (5) Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50-51, Broad Street, Oxford. | (11) Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh. |
| (6) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Trinity Street Cambridge. | (12) Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. |
| (13) T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. | |

Agents on the Continent:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris, France. | (2) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland. |
|---|---|

[Maximum limit, 40 pages.]

I N D E X .

	PARA.
INTRODUCTORY	1
POLITICAL CRIME	1—4
PROFESSIONAL CRIME	5—19
ORDINARY CRIME—	
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State—</i> (General statistics) ...	20—21
Coining—Provincial summary	22
Rioting and unlawful assemblies with remarks on cases in the several Divisions. .	23—29
Preventive measures	30
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against person</i>	31
Murder	32—36
Culpable homicide	37
Infanticide	38
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>	39
Dacoity	40—45
Robbery	46
Mischief by fire and mischief to animals	47—48
Burglary	49
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person—</i> (General statistics)	50
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property—</i> (General statistics) ...	51
Cattle theft	52
Ordinary theft	53
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above—</i> (General statistics)	54
Security cases	55
Surveillance	56
Reconviction	57
Property stolen and recovered	58
Crime on Railways	59—62
Accidents and obstructions	63—64
Total cognizable crime reported	65
Investigation refused	66
Results of investigations and trials	67
Sessions trials	68
False cases	69
Remands	70
Absconded offenders	71
Non-cognizable crime	72
Accidental deaths and suicides	73
ADMINISTRATION—	
Inspector-General	74
Deputy Inspector-General	75
Superintendents	76
Assistant and Deputy Superintendents	77
Subordinate ranks	78
Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors	79
Training	80—81
Casualties	82
Rewards and Punishments	83
Appeals	84
Charges against the Police	85

					PARA.
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	86
Escapes ...	...	...	...	...	87
Town Patrols	...	...	...	...	88
Street Lighting	...	...	..	...	89
Road Patrols	...	...	...	...	90
Village Police	...	...	...	...	91
Inspection ...	...	...	...	..	92—93
Military Police	...	...	...	...	94
Additional Police	...	...	...	...	95
Police supplied at the cost of individuals			...	...	96
Special Police	...	...	...	...	97
Finance ...	...	...	...	...	98
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	99
Reforms ...	...	...	...	...	100
Merits of officers	...	...	...	...	101
General remarks	...	...	...	...	102

FIGURED STATEMENT.

IMPERIAL STATEMENTS.

	PAGE.
1. Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable cases ...	ii & iii
2. Statement A, Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases ...	iv & v
3. Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable cases ...	vi & vii
4. Statement B, Part II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases.	viii & ix
5. Statement C, Property stolen and recovered ...	x
6. Statement D, showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police.	xii & xiii
7. Statement D (1), showing the Strength and Cost of the Military Police in the year 1916.	xiv
8. Statement E, showing the Equipment, Discipline and general Internal Management of the Force,	xvi & xvii

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

9. Statement E (2), showing the Strength and Cost of the Village watch in the several districts of the Bihar and Orissa, with figures of Rewards and Punishments given during the year 1915.	xx & xxi
10. Statement E (3), showing Receipts and Disbursements of Chaukidari Reward Fund.	xxii
11. Statement of Additional Police employed during the year 1916	xxiii
12. Quinquennial statement showing true cases of serious crime from 1890 to 1909, 1910—1914, 1915 and 1916.	xxiv
13. Statement J.—(Security cases) ...	xxv
14. Statement of reconvictions ...	xxvi
15. Statement of remands ...	xxvii
16. Street Lighting ...	xxviii—xxix

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE
IN THE
PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.
FOR THE YEAR
1916.

I.—POLITICAL CRIME.

We may congratulate ourselves that so far the revolutionary propaganda has gained no permanent foothold in the province, thanks to the vigilance of the Criminal Investigation Department and the co-operation of the people, who, if they have not everywhere been actively helpful to the police, have at least not been obstructive. Many have been the attempts made by the revolutionaries from other parts of India, and more specially from Bengal, to extend their operations to this province. So far as we are aware, the cases are few in which residents of the province have befriended the anarchists or assisted them in carrying on their propaganda, but with the drastic action recently taken in Bengal, it is to be expected that the revolutionaries will attempt to establish new centres and retreats in Bihar and Orissa and it is essential that the police should continue to display the utmost vigilance.

2. During the year under review one person belonging to this province, who was residing in Bengal, and had there joined the revolutionaries, was interned in this province under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, at the instance of the Bengal Government while another arrested in the same connection was dealt with in Bengal. Six Bengalis, who had come to this province, either to seek shelter or with a view to establishing revolutionary centres here, and three others who were resident in the province and had joined the revolutionary conspiracy, were arrested and dealt with under the rules; another was arrested under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and dealt with by Bengal.

3. There was one prosecution, during the year, of a youth named Raghbir Prasad Singh, under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. The case was tried by a Special Tribunal, constituted under the Defence of India Act, and resulted in the conviction of the youth, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution was the result of the efforts of the department during the past two years to detect the persons responsible for circulating seditious leaflets in Patna, and other parts of Bihar. It was proved that the addresses on several covers in which leaflets had been sent were in the handwriting of Raghbir Prasad. He appears to have been led away originally by Bankim Chandra Mitra, who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the Benares Conspiracy Case for the dissemination of seditious literature in furtherance of the conspiracy, and reference to whose political activities in Patna was made in last year's report. Raghbir was, however, actually the tool of certain members of a powerful organization in Bengal, who had sent emissaries to this province to seduce young men at various strategic centres. But for his arrest the discovery of much that transpired during the enquiries with regard to the work, already started in Bihar, and the attempted conspiracy in Allahabad, might still have been a closed book and the cause of much trouble. The prosecution and the conviction had a wholesome effect locally, and no further activity has been noticed since.

4. I have to acknowledge the valuable co-operation of the Bengal Intelligence Bureau which has kept us advised of the departure for this province of revolutionary agents from Bengal, and has from time to time furnished us with information that has helped us so far to keep the province clear of any serious revolutionary propaganda.

II.—PROFESSIONAL CRIME.

5. The department dealt with the following outbreaks of dacoity and other forms of professional crime during 1916:—

DACOITIES.

6. An epidemic of dacoities in Manbhum, which started in the last quarter of 1913, had occupied the attention of the department; the various measures taken to check it had hitherto failed but evidence was eventually obtained resulting in the arrest in the last quarter of 1916 of 27 members of a notorious gang of Bhumijis. A gang case has been started and two members of the gang have made important disclosures regarding the activities of the gang which appears to have been responsible for no less than 16 dacoities in Manbhum and one dacoity in Bankura, Bengal. Property in several cases has been recovered. There has been an appreciable decrease of crime on the borders of the district of Manbhum, and only one dacoity has been reported from the Bankura border since the arrests.

7. A Punjabi gang returning home from this province apparently committed several dacoities in the Punjab. The gang was smartly arrested at Kathiawar in Gujarat and with them was found a double barrel gun, some daggers and a certain amount of stolen property. One of the gang made a confession to having taken part with one or two other members of the gang and one or two local men in two dacoities in Dhanbad, one in Gaya, two in Singhbhum and one in the Seraikella State in the latter district, in this province as also one dacoity in Midnapur, Bengal. Apparently the gang had its head-quarters at Kalimati on the Bengal Nagpur Railway in Singhbhum. The Punjab Police having decided to institute a gang case against all the persons arrested, the prosecution of such members of the gang as were concerned in specific cases of this province had eventually to be abandoned. Members of the gang have since been convicted at Lahore and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It was proved that the gun found with the gang had been given to some of the members by an individual of the Seraikella State for the purpose of their murdering an enemy of his. Having secured the gun and a certain sum of money the said members who apparently had no intention of committing the murder disappeared.

The gun was subsequently used in some of the dacoities committed and in one case the complainant was killed. It is noteworthy that in three of the dacoities committed there were indications that the gang had been hired to commit the crime by individuals who had a grudge against the owners of houses attacked.

8. This formidable tribe of wandering gypsies has been a constant source of trouble to us of recent years. Formerly the tribe, if they did not actually belong to that Province, stayed chiefly in the United Provinces, but of late years there has been a tendency to make Bihar and Orissa their home, a tendency that has become stronger owing to the action taken against them in the United Provinces, and the measures taken in Bengal where Karwals have been rounded up and placed in a settlement. In April 1916 a party of Karwals who were being escorted from Mahnar in Muzaffarpur attacked the escort and disappeared. Within a fortnight of their escape two dacoities occurred at Barh and one at Mokameh in the Patna district followed by an attack on the Piri Bazar near L. bhaipur Railway Station in the Monghyr district; ten shops were looted; a little later there was a dacoity in the Santal Parganas and six dacoities in Hazaribagh. From the evidence collected it seems

fairly evident that these dacoities were all the work of the absconding Karwals. Two members of the gang were arrested in Bhagalpur but there was no evidence forthcoming to justify their being sent up in any of the dacoity cases. They were however convicted under section 353, Indian Penal Code, in connection with their escape from Muzaffarpur. Towards the close of the year seven other cases of dacoity occurred in Hazaribagh, the characteristics of which point to their also being the work of the absconding Karwals.

All the efforts of the department to trace the absconders have so far failed but it is hoped that the rounding up of Karwals in the province which will shortly be undertaken may lead to these men being arrested and a clue being obtained to some at least of the dacoities attributed to this gang.

9. The aid of the department was taken to deal with an outbreak of dacoity on the borders of the districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum. There were in all 19 cases, though none of them were detected, the evidence collected showed that they were the work of a gang of Kherias residing in the locality and the placing of this gang under strict surveillance resulted in a cessation of crime in the area.

CHEATING AND SWINDLING.

10. A bogus concern under the name of the National Trading Company purporting to supply silk and piece goods was started some time in 1915 in Benares, and advertisement of the firm appeared in the "Beharee" which is published at Bankipur. Various persons in this province sent orders for pieces of silk and other goods and received in return V. P. P. covers containing Railway Receipts for parcels which on being opened were found to contain rubbish. As a result of the enquiries made by the department six persons have been placed on trial in three cases in Monghyr, after disposal of which they will be placed on trial in one case each of Bhagalpur, Champaran and Palamau.

11. A gang of Baurias having been arrested on suspicion by the District Police at Monghyr, an officer of the department who happened to be making some enquiries in the locality, traced a case of swindling at Darbhanga to this gang. Three of them were identified by the complainant, but they managed to escape whilst being escorted from Monghyr for trial at Samastipur.

12. A money order for Rs. 8 was sent from the Bhatpar Rani Post Office in Gorakhpur to a person in the Simiria Post Office, District Chapra. This money order was changed from Rs. 8 to Rs. 80 both in figures and letters and the amount was duly paid to the addressee. The Audit Office, Delhi detected the fraud and the enquiry was made over to an officer of this department. He succeeded in bringing the case home to a dismissed Sub-Postmaster who worked in collusion with his successor at the Simiria Post Office. Both of them were sent up and were convicted and sentenced respectively to seven years' and four years' rigorous imprisonment.

13. Besides the above important cases, the following are some cases in which the department was interested and which indicate new forms of cheating and swindling that are being resorted to by criminals:—

Other cases indicating new forms of cheating and swindling.

There were three cases of Gaya in which the accused induced the medical practitioners to accompany him to urgent cases of medical assistance at some distance. In every case he put the doctor inside the ghary and got up behind and having started the ghary well on its way the culprit slipped off, ran back to the doctor's house and disappeared after obtaining from the inmates either money or some article for which he said that he had been sent back by the doctor. In two cases this ruse succeeded but in the third case he was arrested, and was convicted in two cases,

A lad of about 12 years of age succeeded in obtaining some money from the District Magistrate of Monghyr by representing himself to be the son of Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Shu'aib Rizawi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darbhanga and asked for help on the plea that his servant with his money got left behind at the starting station.

Subsequently, he succeeded in a similar ruse with Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Shu'aib Rizawi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darbhanga whom he led to believe that he was the son of a friend of his and that he stood in need of money as his servant had decamped. The boy was ultimately arrested, but was leniently dealt with in consideration of his youth.

Fourteen cases of false personification were reported from Sambalpur in which two accused personated either an Income Tax Assessor, a Police officer or a Forest officer. Both were arrested and convicted.

Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Puri also reported one case each of this class.

A dismissed postman of Barhampur Post Office (Madras) sent three bogus money orders for Rs. 495 in quick succession to Puri Post Office where he himself managed to be present to receive the money. He succeeded in taking delivery of two money orders, but the suspicion of the Post Master was raised when the third money order was received. With the aid of the Police the accused was arrested on taking delivery of the last money order and was convicted.

14. The disappearance and falsification of documents filed in civil cases had for some time been giving considerable trouble in Gaya. All local efforts to detect the culprits having failed the Criminal Investigation Department was asked to take up a case in which a mortgage deed filed in a civil suit, which had been kept in a tin box with double locks and was kept in a locked almirah in the office of the Sub-Judge, was found to have been destroyed by sulphuric acid. Inspector Nand Kumar Singh was deputed and as a result of his enquiries the case was proved to have been the work of the defendant in the civil suit in question with the connivance of four others, one of whom was an employee in the Judge's Court. All were sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions. The defendant in the original suit was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment whilst his accomplices were discharged.

15. A man on his way from Rajshahi in Bengal to his home in the Balia District was drugged at Kursela Bazar in Purnea by a fellow passenger who made away with his belongings. As a result of enquiries the culprit was arrested by an officer of this department in the Azamgarh District in the United Provinces. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

16. The department is at present only able to deal with a very limited number of cases in the year. The public are only just beginning to realise the advantage of claiming Government protection from this particularly wicked form of oppression and applications for help are on the increase. Owing to the somewhat complicated procedure that has to be followed and the delays in the several stages the case has to pass through, the fraudulent claimants are afforded many loopholes for escape and the few convictions so far secured have not had a deterrent effect. If we are to stop this form of crime the procedure will have to be simplified and exemplary punishment inflicted in the case of convictions.

Of the twenty new cases taken up in 1915 no less than ten remained pending at the close of that year and were dealt with last year. One case ended in conviction of the plaintiff of the false suit; in three the criminal proceedings are pending as the accused are absconding; in another case the application for sanction to prosecute the plaintiff is pending in the Munsiff's Court. In connection with yet another case a Title Suit is pending.

Fourteen new cases were reported during the year, one was referred to the local authorities, two returned for submission through the proper channel and two transferred to other provinces for necessary action. Four of them had to be dropped after enquiries because they appeared to be cases which did not call for interference by this department. Of the remaining cases, three are pending in court and two are pending enquiry.

The control of 156 cases was taken by the department during the year and in 88 of them officers of this department assisted in the investigation. Fifty-four cases were sent up in charge sheets with 109 persons, of which 30 cases ended in conviction with 41 persons.

III.—CRIMINAL TRIBES.

17 The following tribes and gangs were declared criminal under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year :—

1. 26 members of Balai Singh's gang of Manbhum.
2. 38 do. Kanthi Kotal's gang of do.
3. 5 do. Hambir Singh's gang of do.
4. 16 do. Dubai Bhumij's gang of do.
5. 10 do. Bishun Bhumij's gang of do.
6. 18 do. Muhulbana gang of do.
7. 18 do. Digambar Bhumij's gang of do.
8. 38 do. the gang of Musahars of Itrahi in Shahabad.
9. 29 do. the Dusadh gang of Pastpar in Bhagalpur.

A great deal of the work in connection with the act devolves on the Criminal Investigation Department and there is a steady increase in this direction which the existing staff is unable to deal with satisfactorily without sacrificing efficiency in other directions. A separate branch for this purpose under a gazetted officer as has been found necessary in the United Provinces and Bengal is now a pressing necessity.

Action under the Criminal Tribes Act against six troublesome gangs in Purnea, 28 members of the Mansi Chatra gang of Monghyr and 23 members of the gang of Musahars of villages Indrath and Semra in Shahabad, was pending at the close of the year.

FINGER PRINTS.

18. Identifications by the finger print system again show a marked increase, whilst the number of searches made remained about the same. The old offenders traced rose from 837 in the previous year to 915 during the year under review.

The number of new slips placed on record also rose from 7,046 to 11,011, a figure that was further supplemented by the transfer of 9,185 old finger slips of Bihari convicts from Bengal, slips that had been retained in Bengal at the time of the partition but which should have been transferred to the Bureau of this province for record, making a total of 99,441 slips on record at the close of the year.

With a steady increase in office work the Bureau was unable to meet all the calls made on it to give evidence in courts. There were 213 cases in which Experts gave evidence in court of which 70 were Government and 143 private cases as against 210 cases in the previous year. There were in addition 59 cases in which opinions were given by letters, of which 13 were Government and 46 private references as against 46 in the previous year.

Although there was no marked increase in the number of cases in which Expert evidence was given the number of days one or other of the Experts was absent on this duty rose from 297 to 357 days.

The fees realised in private cases fell from Rs. 1,760 in the previous year to Rs. 1,550 during the year under report. The falling off is due to the introduction of a revised system of charges. With the increasing hold which the system has obtained with the public as a sure check on the production of false documents in support of claims it is, I think, necessary to increase the staff of

Experts so as not to cause disappointment to applicants for assistance by our being unable to meet their demands.

Four Sub-Inspectors, one officer of the Patna Feudatory State and two Excise officers were trained in finger print work in November 1915 and became Experts in 1916. Four other officers were under training at the close of the year.

19. I was in charge of the department till I proceeded on leave on the 28th May 1916. Mr. A. R. G. Hampton remained in charge from the 5th June 1916 till the end of the year. Mr. W. A. P. Sealy carried on the duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, during the intervening period.

ORDINARY CRIME.

Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice. 20. The following statement shows the crime in class I by divisions compared with 1915.

Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.

Crime.	1916.						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Abetment .. ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
(1) (a) Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
(2) Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Offences relating to coin ...	1	6		2	5	14	6
(4) Offences relating to stamps ...	1	...	...	.	.	1	3
(5) Offences relating to Government Promissory notes	...	1	...	...	...	1	9
(6) Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	..	..		...	...	...	...
(7) Harboursing an offender ...	3	3	1	1	...	8	3
(8) Other offences against public justice .	17	17	26	21	21	102	89
(9) Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	80	122	117	52	64	435	402
(10) Personating public servant or soldier	3	4	3	5	1	16	10
Total	105	153	147	81	91	577	522

21. Under this class there is a net increase of 55 cases. It is almost entirely under two heads:—No. 9 (Rioting) and No. 8 (Public justice). The fluctuations under other heads are not sufficiently marked to call for notice.

22. There were 14 true cases against 6 in 1915. Judicial results were poor as only 8 persons were convicted whilst 10 were acquitted or discharged. Darbhanga had 6 cases, Hazaribagh 3 and Balasore 2. None of the cases call for special notice.

23. True cases of rioting and unlawful assembly show an increase of 33 cases, the figures for 1916 being 435 against 402 in 1915. The average, however, for the preceding 3 years (1912—1914) was 436. The divisional fluctuations were unimportant, the only noticeable increase being 21 in the

Bhagalpur Division. Of 336 cases which came to trial 283 ended in conviction and of the 3,770 persons who were concerned in these cases 2,121 were convicted. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to the number tried was 84 as compared with 78 in 1915 and that of persons tried was 56 against 50 in the previous year. The following districts return the largest number of cases:—Monghyr 54, Patna 37, Muzaffarpur 33, Saran and Darbhanga 32 each, Gaya, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Manbhum 25 each.

24. Gaya and Shahabad show a decrease of 12 and 2 cases, respectively, and Patna, an increase of 13. Five hundred and forty persons were convicted and 471 acquitted, the percentage of convictions being 53 against 23 in the previous year. In Patna four cases were attended with loss of life of which three ended in conviction. Two of these cases took place during the "Bakr-id" festival, the facts have already been fully reported to Government; the third was a cattle rescue case attended with rioting and the other arose out of a quarrel during the "Holi" festival. In one case in Gaya there was loss of life; it ended in conviction. Two cases in Shahabad resulted in loss of life, both were pending at the close of the year. In one of these cases rival parties in a land dispute came to blows and as a result certain persons received injuries which in the case of two of them proved fatal. Forty-seven persons were sent up. In the other case which was attended with loss of life, an intrigue between a man and a woman led to the formation of rival parties in the village, the side representing the woman tried to take revenge by attempting to outrage the mother of the man. A free fight ensued in which five persons were injured of whom two died. Fifteen persons were sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions.

25. The divisional figures remained almost the same as in last year (122 against 121). The chief fluctuations were an increase of 6 in Muzaffarpur and a decrease of 9 in Champaran. Judicial results show an improvement, 54 per cent. of the persons tried having been convicted against 46 per cent. in 1915. In Saran five cases ended in loss of life; three of these ended in conviction and two were pending at the close of the year. In one of these a dispute regarding the gathering of *mahu* led to a fight in which several persons were injured, one of whom died on the way to the police station. The accused were convicted. In another case the complainant finding his bundles of paddy which he had left on the field had been tampered with, began abusing the persons who had done this. The accused who were cutting grass close by, taking the abuse to be intended for them ran up in a body and assaulted the complainant and his wife. One of the accused snatched a child from the woman's arms and threw it on the ground causing its instantaneous death. The accused were convicted. In the third case the accused and the deceased who were on bad terms had an altercation. The deceased knocked the accused down and spat on him. They then separated and each went off to collect their supporters from the village, the parties met and a riot took place during which the accused drove a spear through the deceased and killed him, the case ended in conviction. There were three cases in Champaran which resulted in loss of life. In one case the parties had not been on good terms for some time; the immediate cause of the riot was that one of the brothers of the deceased gave evidence in court against the other party. Twelve persons were convicted. In another the deceased's grandmother believed to be a witch was supposed to have caused the death of one of the accused's children. During the quarrel which ensued the riot took place and one man was so severely beaten that he died the next day. Seven persons were convicted. The remaining case was due to land disputes and ended in the conviction of 12 persons. In Darbhanga five cases arising out of land disputes between tenants ended in loss of life. All of them ended in conviction. In Muzaffarpur there was one case with loss of life which ended in conviction. There was a serious case in Muzaffarpur which arose from a dispute between Mr. Toomey, the former proprietor, and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the new proprietor,

about the possession of a *mauza*. An additional police force has since been quartered in the disturbed area, details of the case are given in paragraph 95.

26. There were five cases in Champaran and one in Muzaffarpur in which European planters and their agents and raiyats were concerned. Most of them were of a petty nature, arising out of disputes regarding the possession of land, sowing of indigo or the collection of rent. In all the six cases the raiyats were the aggressors, four cases ended in conviction, one in acquittal and one was pending trial at the end of the year.

27. Except in Purnea where the number of cases remained stationary (18), there has been an increase of 21 cases, Santal Parganas, Monghyr and Bhagalpur accounting for 9, 6 and 6 cases respectively. The percentage of persons

convicted to persons tried fell from 65 in 1915 to 59. In Purnea two cases were attended with loss of life, of which one ended in conviction and the other was pending at the close of the year. One case each in Monghyr and Bhagalpur resulted in loss of life. The cause of the Monghyr case was a dispute about the removal of crops from a disputed plot of land; in the disturbance that ensued several persons were wounded of whom one died. Thirty-one persons were convicted. In the Bhagalpur case a Zemindar obtained a decree against a tenant for arrear rent and tried to resume possession of the land. The defendant filed an objection against the decree and no delivery of possession was given. On the Zemindar trying to enforce his rights a riot took place in which a man died from the effects of injuries received. Of the four persons sent up only one was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other cases were not of a serious character.

28. There were 52 cases against 49 in 1915. Balasore, however, shews a decrease of 12 cases, the other 4 districts of the division shewing an increase of 15. Judicial results for the division are less favourable than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 61 against 72 in 1915. There were no Lomichal riots in any districts of the division.

29. The increase of 9 cases in this division is spread over the different districts, Palamau and Ranchi accounting for 5 and 3 cases respectively. Two hundred and thirty-nine persons were convicted to 178 acquitted, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 57 against 28 in the previous year. The cases were not for the most part of a serious nature although in three cases there was loss of life. Two of these occurred in Manbhum and one in Hazaribagh. Two cases (one each in Manbhum and Hazaribagh) ended in conviction and one was under trial at the close of the year. All these related to land disputes.

30. The following table shows the preventive measures taken, division by division, compared with the previous year:—

Division	Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code		Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code		Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code		Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code	
	1915.	1916.	1915	1916.	1915	1916	1915.	1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna		49	411	614	55	6	79	90
Tahit .. ..		...	30	217	32	11	142	184
Bhagalpur	5	9	104	261	21	8	86	100
Chota Nagpur	5		67	53	29	3	58	39
Chota Nagpur	14	1	146	153	11	24	271	324
Total	24	63	1,103	1,358	148	55	636	735

Class II. Serious offences against the person. 31. The following statement shows the crime in class II by divisions compared with 1915.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

Crime.	1916.						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Murder ...	29	34	43	27	96	229	221
12. Attempts at murder ..	1	5	4	3	3	16	24
13. Culpable homicide ...	22	18	32	6	37	115	87
14. Rape by a person other than the husband.	12	9	7	3	11	42	33
15. Unnatural offence ...	9	1	...	3	1	14	15
16. Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	32	39	7	14	6	98	103
17. Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	32	19	25	30	18	124	135
18. Grievous hurt ..	160	187	138	75	149	709	660
19. Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	2	5	1	...	12	17
20. Hurt ...	69	100	101	51	93	414	385
21. Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	27	8	17	15	44	111	88
22. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	9	7	6	10	32	37
23. Criminal force to public servant or woman, etc.	55	37	61	45	52	250	187
24. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	9	16	6	4	49	47
Total	466	477	463	285	524	2,215	2,037

32. There was a slight increase namely 8 cases under this head, the figures being 229 against 221 in 1915.

Murder.

An increase occurred chiefly in Ranchi (13) and Manbhum (11). The districts of Manbhum (37), Ranchi (20) Saran (18), Purnea and Shahabad (12 each) Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Sambalpur and Singhbhum (11 each) return the largest number of cases. In all 104 cases with 259 persons against 124 and 289 in the previous year were tried, of which 55 cases with 75 persons ended in conviction against 63 cases with 86 persons in 1915. The results of trials were unsatisfactory in the following districts :—

In Patna 15 persons were tried but all were acquitted. In Saran 22 persons were acquitted out of 24 tried, in Shahabad 18 out of 21, in Bhagalpur 18 out of 19, in Manbhum 27 out of 37 and in Purnea 19 out of 23.

33. Four cases of murder by dacoits were reported, one each from

Murder by dacoits.

Bhagalpur and Singhbhum and two from Manbhum. In Bhagalpur a gang of dacoits armed with lathis, swords and spears broke into the complainant's house, killed one of the inmates and carried off cash and jewellery to the value of about Rs. 1,669. Fifteen persons were sent up but were discharged by the enquiring Magistrate under section 209, Criminal Procedure Code, a motion has been filed against his order. The Singhbhum dacoity in which a liquor shop was looted resulted in the loss of property valued at Rs. 125 and the death of one of the inmates who succumbed to the injuries received by him

at the hands of the dacoits. This case remained undetected till April 1916, when a Punjabi named Katha Singh, was arrested in possession of a D. B. B. L. gun by the Lahore Police. He confessed to series of dacoities in Gaya, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Midnapur and the Punjab. This led to the arrest of many other accused among whom one Ratan Bhumij also confessed and identified the gun. The confessions of both the accused were duly verified by a Magistrate but during the course of trial Ratan retracted his confession. Katha Singh was taken to Lahore where he was wanted in connection with the gang case instituted by the Punjab. As he was not available to give evidence so the case ended in acquittal. The details of the two Manbhum cases are almost identical. In one case the dacoits amongst whom was the notorious Bipin Bhumij looted a house inflicting injuries on the owner which resulted in death and in the other, they killed the owner, wounded his brother and carried off rice and other articles worth Rs. 107. Both the cases remained undetected but Santals are believed to have been the culprits in the latter.

34. Four cases of murder by robbers were reported during the year, one each from Cuttack and Balasore and two from Singhbhum. In the Cuttack case a notorious criminal who had previously been 26 years in jail entered the house of the complainant at night and when caught, killed him with a knife. The accused was sentenced to death. In Balasore an Oriya woman who came from Calcutta in search of a bride for her son was murdered by her companion and robbed of her ornaments. The accused was sentenced to death. Another case was pending from 1915 in which a helpless widow had been strangled to death and robbed of her property which was only of small value. Two of the accused were sentenced to transportation for life under section 394, Indian Penal Code. One of the Singhbhum cases occurred in the Kolhan, two persons whilst returning home with the sale proceeds of cattle sold by them in the bazar were attacked; one of them escaped whilst the other who had the money was killed and robbed. No clue was obtained. In the second case a shop keeper was robbed and murdered at night in his shop. One man was sent up on the evidence of one witness but the latter was late in coming forward with his story and the court doubted his evidence. The accused was discharged. The Manbhum case in which a boy of seven years of age was enticed away to a jungle, strangled to death and robbed of his ornaments, was under investigation at the close of the previous year. The culprit boy aged about 18 confessed and was sentenced to transportation for life under section 302, Indian Penal Code. The receivers of the ornaments got three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

35. There were 8 cases of murder by poison against 10 in the preceding year. Two cases were undetected, four ended in acquittal and two remained pending at the close of the year. These occurrences were not the work of professionals but cases of poisoning in connection with domestic intrigues and quarrels about property. Two of the cases deserve mention. In Angul there were two rival candidates for the post of chaukidar. The successful candidate was poisoned by the disappointed man. The case was under investigation when the year closed. In Hazaribagh a *Mahant* was poisoned with *dhatura* by a rival *Mahant's* disciple and his dead body was thrown into a well. The accused was sent up for trial but was discharged by the Magistrate.

36. Domestic quarrels, intrigues with women and disputes about land were the causes of most of the murders, other than those previously dealt with. The facts of some of the more interesting cases are briefly as follows :—

In Gaya a man jumped into a tank with a boy of ten years for no apparent reason. Both were drowned. In another case, the deceased was killed by two persons for gain. Both of them were sentenced to transportation for life.

In Shahabad a woman killed her own child in order to put her husband into trouble as he was paying greater attention to his second wife. She was transported for life.

In Saran during an altercation about some land one of the disputants assaulted another with a spear and as the injured man was proceeding to the police station to lodge a complaint the accused killed his own mother, who was blind, with a spade so as to set up a counter charge of murder against the other side.

In another case a man while engaged in prayer in a mosque one night was killed with a dagger by some persons with whom he had a dispute about a house.

In Champaran a man and his wife being obsessed with the idea that if either died the ghost of the deceased would enrich the survivor with worldly goods visited a "Debi Asthan" where the woman allowed herself to be sacrificed by her husband who has since disappeared. In another case a son whilst insane killed his mother. He was sent to the Asylum. In a third case certain Magahiya Doms entered a house to steal but the inmates awoke and chased them. One of the thieves threw a "Kata" (a peculiar shaped knife favoured by Doms) at his pursuers but it hit and wounded one of his accomplices who died subsequently. The assailant escaped unidentified.

In Muzaffarpur a boy of four years was drowned by his father at the instigation of his second wife who did not like living in the same house with her step-son. He was acquitted. In another case a woman was throttled to death by some thieves who entered the house by cutting a *sendh*. The case remained undetected.

In Purnea a girl was murdered by her step-father who did not wish to support her. The accused was transported for life. In another case a young man who had corrupted several women and girls of the village was enticed out of his house and murdered by the aggrieved husbands or guardians. The case was proved against two men, one of whom was sentenced to death and the other transported for life. In another case a girl of five years of age was sacrificed by two Musahars to the Goddess Kali, both were placed on their trial and one was sentenced to transportation for life whilst the other was acquitted.

SANTAL PARGANAS.

(1) A man cut the throat of his second wife who had become unduly fond of her step-son. He was transported for life. (2) A son killed his father and two step-brothers with an axe over a land dispute. He was sentenced to death. (3) A man was murdered by five Santals engaged by his uncle and father-in-law for the purpose as the former expected to receive the property of the deceased. The five Santals were sentenced to transportation for life and the uncle who was acquitted committed suicide.

In Cuttack a boy aged 17 murdered another and robbed him of his ornaments. He absconded and has not been found.

In Balasore a woman was transported for life for murdering a child of her relations by dashing it on the ground out of revenge.

In Puri a man was transported for life for murdering a boy of eight years of age for the sake of his ornaments.

In two cases in Sambalpur the accused were transported for life. In one a man killed his brother and nephew on account of a land dispute and in the other a son killed his mother on account of a family quarrel.

In Ranchi a pleader and zemindar was murdered at the house of one of his tenants where he was invited in order to settle land disputes. The case remained undetected but on a clue subsequently obtained the culprits have been arrested and are under trial.

In Manbhum a shop-keeper was waylaid and murdered. Two persons were sent up for trial of whom one was sentenced to death and the other to transportation for life. In another case an old village quack was killed with a sword by a patient in a fit of insanity, whom he was attending for smallpox. The murderer was sent to the asylum.

In another case a Bengali surveyor who detected that his employer was being deprived of rents from large areas of land by one of his master's *gomasthas* acting in collusion with another zemindar and the raiyats was murdered. The case remained undetected.

There were 14 cases in Ranchi of murder of persons suspected of practising sorcery, three in Palamau and one each in Purnea, Santal Parganas, Singhbhum and Dhanbad. The Dhanbad case was particularly brutal, the victim a woman who was believed to be a witch was killed with a red hot iron. Four accused were sent up but acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

37. The number of cases increased from 87 in 1915 to 115. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Bhagalpur (13 to 32) and Chota Nagpur (22 to 37) Divisions. The following districts return

Culpable homicide. the largest number of cases: Monghyr (12), Hazaribagh and Manbhum (11 each), Ranchi (10), Saran (9), Shahabad and Purnea (8 each), Patna, Gaya and Santal Parganas (7 each). Of the 86 cases tried, 58 or 67 per cent. ended in conviction, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 58 and 41 or 71 per cent. One hundred and twenty-two persons were convicted out of 267 tried or 46 per cent. against 98 out of 176 persons tried or 56 per cent. in 1915. The following districts shew poor results: Patna (where only 7 persons were convicted out of 25 tried), Saran (5 out of 26), Monghyr (15 out of 44), Ranchi (8 out of 23).

38. Twenty-six cases of murder of infants by their mothers were reported against 27 in the previous year. The districts concerned were Saran with 10 cases

Infanticide. Shahabad 6, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Purnea, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum with one each. A desire to conceal illegitimate birth was the motive in 11 cases; in 15 cases the legitimate children were murdered as a result of family quarrels. Seven cases ended in conviction. In four of them (one each in Monghyr, Purnea, Balasore and Manbhum) the accused were transported for life but the sentence in the Balasore case was reduced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. One case was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence, and in one case the accused who was a leper was not sent up for trial. In one case the culprit was sent to the lunatic asylum, the offenders were not discovered in five cases and one case remained pending at the close of the year. In 10 cases the mothers committed suicide.

Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only. 39. The following statement shows the crime under class III by divisions:—

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.

Serial No.	Crime.	1916.						1915.
		Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	14	8	37	10	110	179	146
26	Robbery ...	27	15	24	18	53	137	135
27	Serious mischief and cognate offences	38	24	76	57	63	258	339
28	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	45	36	103	63	96	343	500
29	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made, etc.	2,959	3,516	4,715	1,851	4,039	17,080	20,795
30	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Total ...	3,083	3,599	4,955	1,999	4,361	17,997	21,915

40. The increase in the number of true cases from 146 to 179 in the year under review is contributed chiefly by the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions in which the number rose from 89 and 24 to 110 and 37 respectively. Most of the dacoities were the work of local bad characters. Karwal gangs were responsible for some of the cases in Patna, Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh districts. Punjabis were concerned in some cases and the gang has been dealt with by the Punjab Police (vide paragraph 7). The districts most affected were Manbhum 68 cases, Hazaribagh 25, Purnea 14 and Monghyr and Singhbhum 13 each. The total number of cases decided was 37 of which 24 or 65 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 48 cases or 66 per cent. which concluded successfully in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted was 47 against 42 in the previous year. The number of persons actually tried was 253 of whom 119 were convicted against 146 in 1915.

41. In this division there were 14 true cases of which 6 occurred in Gaya and 4 each in Patna and Shahabad. Of the 4 cases in Patna one was a technical dacoity committed for the sake of revenge. In the other three Karwal gangs were suspected but no clue was obtained. In Gaya all the dacoities with the exception of one in which property to the value of Rs. 1,500 was carried off, were committed on roads. Three cases occurred on the same night and in the same locality. Results obtained were poor as all five persons sent up for trial were acquitted. In Shahabad there were four true cases against one in the preceding year. All of them remained undetected. Members of the gang suspected in these cases have, however, been traced and preventive measures are being taken against them.

42. There were no cases in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In Champaran there were six cases against 7 in 1915, of which five remained undetected and one with six persons ended in conviction. Two of the former seem to have been the work of *Teraï badmashes* one is attributed to Magahiya Doms and two to local bad characters. Saran had two cases. In one bad characters from Gorakhpur were concerned some of whom have recently been prosecuted under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the other local bad characters were suspected.

43. There were 37 true cases against 24 in the preceding year. Twenty-seven of the former are reported from two districts, Purnea (14) and Monghyr (13). In Monghyr the number of cases increased from 6 to 13. Eight of these occurred in the same village and on the same night and are believed to have been the work of Karwals, the cases are mentioned in paragraph 8 of the report. Eleven cases remained undetected and two with 14 persons ended in conviction. In Purnea there were 14 true cases against 12 in 1915. Of these 14 cases, 6 occurred in Sadr, 7 in the Kissenganj, and 1 in the Arraria Subdivision. Five cases remained undetected and 9 cases with 64 persons were tried of whom 41 were convicted. In the Santal Parganas 4 cases occurred in the Police tract and 3 in the non-Police tract. The only case which was sent up for trial ended in acquittal and the rest were undetected. Local bad characters are responsible for the three cases which occurred in Bhagalpur. All these cases remained undetected but in one case two of the suspects were bound down for one year under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

44. Of the four cases in Cuttack, three are reported to have been the work of Pans from the neighbouring Feudatory States assisted by local bad characters. The fourth which was technically a dacoity, was the outcome of party feeling in the village. One case remained undetected and two ended in conviction. There were only two cases in Balasore against five in 1915. In one case only one person was convicted. The only dacoity reported in Sambalpur and in

which local *badmashes* were concerned remained undetected. Puri had three cases, which were not detected.

45. Of the 110 cases reported from the districts of this Division 68 occurred in Manbhum and 25 in Hazaribagh. Manbhum has for a number of

Chota Nagpur.

years enjoyed an unenviable reputation for dacoities, in 1912 there were 23 cases and in the succeeding years there have been 21, 51 and 68, respectively. The indifferent harvest of 1915 was partially the cause of this increase but the reforming of old gangs that were dealt with in previous years and the failure of the Police to adopt effective measures at the commencement of the outbreak contributed to the increase. Of the 68 cases 15 occurred in the Dhanbad Subdivision and the rest in Purulia. The gangs at work consist mostly of Bhumijis and Baniyas. But in the Dhanbad Subdivision Punjabis were clearly responsible for these cases and Rajwars and Dharis for one each. The Punjabi gang has been caught and is being dealt with in the Punjab. Only five cases came to trial of which three against 19 persons ended in conviction and two with 18 persons in acquittal.

Vigorous action is now being taken with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department and I am glad to be able to report that the situation is improving rapidly. Eighty-one persons reasonably suspected of being concerned in the cases have been bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, special patrols have been introduced into certain areas; action under the Criminal Tribes Act has been taken against seven gangs and a gang case under section 400, Indian Penal Code which is likely to be prosecuted to a successful conclusion has been started. In Hazaribagh there were 25 true cases against 28 in 1915. Nine of these cases were committed by the Karwals, one by the Punjabis, above referred to, and the rest by local men. Eleven of these were committed on high ways upon passing carts and travellers. Twenty-three of the cases remained undetected while two with ten persons ended in conviction. In Singhbhum the number of true cases rose from 5 to 13 and is attributed to scarcity. In four cases 13 persons were prosecuted to conviction. The dacoits appeared to be local men except in four cases in which residents of border villages from Manbhum and Bankura were concerned. In Palamau there were three cases of which one case with ten persons was prosecuted to conviction. The only dacoity reported in Ranchi ended in acquittal.

46. There was practically no fluctuation, the number of true occurrences being 137 against 135 in 1915. Of these

Robbery.

4 were mail robberies and 4 were cases of robbery by poisoning. The increases were chiefly from 8 to 17 in Hazaribagh, 1 to 7 in Cuttack and 5 to 11 in Palamau against decreases in Sambalpur from 18 to 4 and in Angul from 15 to 3. Hazaribagh (17), Manbhum (16), Patna (13), Palamau (11), Shahabad and Monghyr (9 each) return the largest number of cases. The number of cases decided was 48 against 54; 35 or 73 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 90 per cent. in 1915. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried fell from 70 in 1915 to 51. The cases in general were of a petty nature but the following deserve mention:—In Saran there were three cases in which mail runners were attacked and on each occasion the culprits employed the same tactics and took away the cash only. Local men are suspected. Two extra chaukidars have been appointed to escort the mail runners and their cost is being recovered from the inhabitants of the villages in the neighbourhood where the robberies occurred. In another case a man who professed to be a Kalwar joined two persons who were travelling from Goldinganj Railway station to Sonpur and halted with them in a mango tope at the latter station. The stranger had with him some "dahi" evidently drugged which he gave to his fellow travellers who ate it mixed with "chura" and became unconscious. He then robbed them of their personal effects. This case remained undetected. A constable of Monghyr was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for robbing a woman. In a case of the Santal Parganas a stranger having established friendship with two dealers in tobacco remained with them for a time as their cook and one day succeeded in drugging both and relieving them of their clothes and money. No clue obtained. In the same district two railway

porters took a female pilgrim who came to Deoghur with one of her relations to a secluded house in the bazar under the pretext of offering them protection for the night and there robbed her by threatening to keep her in confinement and to outrage her modesty. The accused were convicted under sections 392 and 354, Indian Penal Code.

In Purnea a man on his way home from Rajshahi to Balia was met by a well-known poisoner at Kursela Railway Station who having drugged him robbed him of his cash, clothes and utensils. After a prolonged enquiry an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department arrested the man who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 394 and 328, Indian Penal Code.

In another case in the same district a poisoner of Monghyr joined a party of Tatwas going to Dinajpur in search of employment and halted with them at Karhagola Road Station. The stranger cooked their food. After taking the meal one of the Tatwas fell asleep while two others became violent and wandered about aimlessly. The stranger followed them on the pretext of bringing them back but instead of doing so absconded with a purse containing Rs. 22 and a "Dhusa". The case remained undetected but information obtained shows the culprit to be a registered poisoner of Monghyr who has disappeared after practising much the same trick on some persons in that district.

47. Out of 258 cases of mischief 196 were of mischief by fire, against 273 in 1915. As usual the Santal Parganas heads the list with 37 cases followed by

Mischief by fire.

Manbhum (28), Singhbhum (27), and Monghyr (16).

48. There was a considerable decrease (from 500 to 343) in the number of cases of mischief to animals and it is general in all districts, except Monghyr,

Mischief to animals.

Purnea, Manbhum and Singhbhum where there was a slight increase calling for no comment. The districts from which the highest figures were reported are Manbhum (37), Monghyr (36), Purnea (29) and Bhagalpur (24). In most of the cases arsenic was used to poison cattle for the sake of their hides. The total number of cases decided was 163 of which 134 or 82 per cent. ended in conviction against 87 per cent. in the previous year.

Sixteen cases of flaying goats alive were reported during the year, ten from Champaran, three from Patna, two from Darbhanga and one from Shahabad. Prosecutions were instituted in all these cases of which 13 ended in conviction and three were pending at the close of the year. There is little doubt that this form of crime is more prevalent than the figures above tend to indicate and a more thorough inspection by the police of the stock kept in hide godowns is, therefore, necessary in order to ascertain and to concentrate attention on the areas where it is commonest.

49. There has been a decrease of 3,715 cases or about 18 per cent. the total number being 17,080 against 20,795 in 1915. This decrease is spread over every

Burglary.

district except Singhbhum with an increase of (120) cases and Puri with an increase of (6) cases. The increase in Singhbhum is certainly attributable to scarcity and distress on account of the failure of crops. In Puri the increase is nominal and requires no explanation. The most marked diminutions occurred in Darbhanga (690), Manbhum (284), Hazaribagh (270), Bhagalpur (244), Santal Parganas (230), Purnea (226), Sambalpur (222), and Balasore (219). In Darbhanga the conviction of 29 trans-frontier criminals at the end 1915 and vigorous action under the bad-livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the year under report account for the decrease in burglaries in that district. An improvement in the work of chaukidars and dafadars and the payment to them of liberal rewards has also contributed to this result. In other districts except Hazaribagh and Dhanbad the decrease is attributed to the successful preventive measures and more effective supervision over bad characters, and in some instances also to better harvests. In Hazaribagh the decrease is due to the revival of the Mica industry which has brought employment again to many who were thrown out of work on its cessation when war broke out and consequently resorted to theft for a living; and in the Dhanbad

Subdivision of the Manbhum district to the posting of a larger force in the colliery area leading to better patrol work. The number of cases decided was 1,079, and of these 927 and 86 per cent. ended in conviction, compared with 1,302 cases decided and 88 per cent. convicted in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to tried was 73 against 74 in 1915.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

50. Class IV is unimportant. The following are the details:—

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

Crime.	1916.						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Wrongful restraint and confinement.	43	50	139	76	72	380	366
32. Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	1	9	12	7	35	45
33. Compulsory labour ...	1	...	1	...	...	2	5
Total ...	50	51	149	88	79	417	416

51. The following statement shows the crime under class V by Divisions.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

Crime.	1916.						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Theft ... { of cattle ...	110	108	364	107	389	1,078	1,419
... { ordinary ...	2,081	1,930	4,103	4,436	3,016	15,556	17,491
35. Criminal breach of trust ...	111	93	154	96	109	563	534
36. Receiving stolen property .	160	149	228	147	282	966	1,053
37. Cheating ...	86	45	72	59	185	447	420
38. Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	162	352	1,065	340	974	3,193	2,611
39. Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	45	54	11	4	116	196
Total ...	3,012	2,727	6,040	5,106	4,949	21,924	23,726

52. Cases of cattle theft fell from 1,419, in 1915 to 1,078, the decrease being most noticeable in the Santal Parganas (378 to 245), Hazaribagh (110 to 64), Manbhum (128 to 82) and Palamau (85 to 41). The decrease in the

Santal Parganas is attributed to a good harvest and to greater attention shown by the police to this form of crime; the figures however, indicate that more vigorous action is still required here. No reason has been assigned for the decrease in other districts. In Singhbhum there was an increase from 65 to 140 cases, which is attributed to the failure of crops. The number of cases decided was 574 (53 per cent. of true cases); of these 519 or 90 per cent. ended in conviction, as compared with 634 cases and 90 per cent. in the previous year. The number of persons actually tried was 1,037 of whom 730 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 70 in both the years 1915 and 1916. The Police were least successful in dealing with this form of crime in Santal Parganas where 163 out of 245 cases remained undetected, Patna (-3 out of 36), Shahabad (21 out of 32), Saran (13 out of 26) and Muzaffarpur (10 out of 24).

If owners could be induced to brand their cattle it would enable the Police to trace cattle more easily, and also provide a mark of identification on hides. The Veterinary Department might perhaps undertake to instruct people on a humane method of branding cattle.

53. Ordinary theft (15,556 against 17,491 in 1915) like burglaries shews a general decrease which is attributed to the same causes. The only districts which show an increase in cases, are Monghyr, Singhbhum, Muzaffarpur and Gaya. In Monghyr and particularly Singhbhum the increase is attributed to the failure of crops; in the other two districts it is negligible and therefore calls for no remarks. The number of cases decided was 4,321, of which 3,945 or 91 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 5,147 cases decided and 93 per cent. convicted in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 61.4 against 54.5 in 1915.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above. 54. The following statement shows the crime in Class VI by Divisions:—

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

Crime.	1916.						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40. Offences against religion ...	4	3	3	2	6	18	33
41. Public nuisances ...	3,021	1,317	1,317	1,500	2,206	10,031	8,889
42. Offences under special and local Laws declared to be cognizable.	321	466	504	706	751	2,748	3,115
Total ...	3,346	1,786	2,314	2,208	3,143	12,797	12,037

55. The usual statistical form (Statement J) is given in the Appendix.

* Security cases.

There was a decrease in the number of bad-livelihood cases instituted from 822 in 1915 to 690: but prosecutions have been more successful, 83 per cent. of the cases ending in conviction against 77 in the previous year. The number of persons against whom proceedings were taken fell from 1,654 to 1,312 and the number ordered to furnish security from 1,242 to 1,067. The provincial percentage of local trials was 48 against 55 in 1915. The percentage of local trials is lowest in the Tirhut (21) and Patna (31) divisions. The percentage of local trials ranges from 15 in Darbhanga, 20 in Saran, 22 in Muzaffarpur to 96 in Balasore and 100 each in Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. It may be noted that there is no particular advantage to be gained in trying cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code locally. Of the districts mentioned unfavourably in the last year's report, a great improvement has been shown in Manbhum and Patna. There was a falling off in Puri (where the percentage fell from 85 to 43) and Shahabad (87 to 49).

The statement below shows the activity and success of the police in the matter of security proceedings in different districts :—

District.	Number of persons against whom proceedings were submitted by the police.	Number of persons from whom security was demanded.	Percentage of column 3 to 2.	Increase or decrease in column 4 over 1915 figures (percentage).
Manbhum	95	88	93	+43
Monghyr	90	82	91	+14
Muzaffarpur	53	48	91	+11
Bhagalpur	92	81	88	+9
Patna	118	102	86	+26
Darbhanga	107	89	83	+5
Saran	76	57	75	-15
Purnea	114	85	75	+6
Gaya	27	20	74	-12
Hazaribagh	51	27	53	+7
Shahabad	63	31	49	-33
Puri	14	6	43	-42

56. The number of persons shown in the registers as under surveillance during the year was 21,084 or some 900 less than in the previous year. Of this number 15,161 were actually under surveillance at the close of the year, the remainder (5,923) being in Jail or evading surveillance. Of the number on the registers 13,308 had either been convicted in specific offences under the Penal Code or dealt with under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code ; 8,761 were in B class and 12,323 in C class.

57. As compared with the figures of 1915 there was a decrease in the number of old offenders convicted, the figures being 1,682 against 1,928. This decrease is partly accounted for by a decrease of over 2,000 in the number of persons convicted of offences to which the provisions of section 75 of the Indian Penal Code are applicable. The percentage of re-convictions to the total number of convictions rose from 16.9 to 18.

Angul, Patna and Champaran all show over 25 per cent. of re-convictions ; Hazaribagh and Manbhum stand lowest with only 10 per cent.

There appear to have been only 2 cases both of Puri in which the trying Magistrate disposed of the case without allowing the police sufficient time to ascertain the previous convictions which came to light after the cases had been disposed of. In one case the police failed to send in finger prints of the accused with the result that his previous conviction was not traced till after the case was disposed of.

The number of persons dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code was 648 or 38 per cent. of persons re-convicted. Seventy-five persons were proceeded against for failing to comply with the orders passed under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 67 were convicted.

58. Property stolen and recovered :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Cases in which property was stolen	Value.	Cases in which property was recovered.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1915	50,135	32,374	Rs. 11,92,588	9,833	Rs. 1,54,186
1916	41,898	28,373	9,90,674	8,271	1,29,853

The year 1915 appears to have been somewhat abnormal as regards offences against property. The percentages of cases in which property was stolen and of property recovered to property stolen, remained about the same as in the preceding year.

59. The following statement shows cognizable crime with details of thefts on the three railways in the province compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Theft on Railways.

Railways.	Theft by pick-pockets.		Other thefts from passengers.		Thefts from trains in transit.		Thefts from brake vans.		Thefts from goods sheds.		Thefts from buildings other than goods sheds.		Thefts of railway materials.		Miscellaneous thefts.		Total thefts.		Total cognizable crime (true).	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	19	8	80	105	60	80	20	12	117	76	60	120	200	210	308	319	684	930	1,081	1,066
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	39	29	44	54	138	232	4	23	47	82	8	..	43	58	101	68	424	540	580	641
East Indian Railway *.		28	.	46	.	143		4		62		63		137	.	779	.	1,283	1,579	1,507
Total	58	65	124	205	198	455	24	39	164	220	68	203	243	405	409	1,106	1,308	2,758	3,200	3,206

* NOTE.—Figures of different kinds of thefts for 1915 on the East Indian Railway are not available.

Police control over that portion of the East Indian Railway as lies within Bihar and Orissa was transferred to this Province with effect from the 1st August 1916, and placed in charge of a Superintendent of Police whose headquarters are temporarily located at Dinapore, pending the construction of necessary buildings at Jamalpur, his permanent headquarters.

The total number of cognizable cases reported by the Railway Police of the different systems was Rs. 3,670 against Rs. 3,582 in 1915. Out of 3,206 true cases which occurred convictions were obtained in 507 cases in which 601 persons were punished out of 764 tried. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96 and of persons 79. The following are some of the Railway cases dealt with during the year.

60. On the Bengal Nagpur Railway a chaukidar of the Signal Department was murdered in a Railway wagon near the Adra Railway station and a gold mohur and some money he had were stolen. The case was under investigation at the close of the year.

61. A gang of men committed a dacoity in the house of a station master on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, severely assaulted the inmates and decamped with three boxes containing articles of silk clothing, utensils and a gold earring. The case remained undetected.

62. A passenger was robbed of Rs. 705-11 whilst he was asleep between Asansol and Mokameh Ghat. The money was extracted from his coat which he had hung on a peg near his berth. The theft was reported to the Railway Police who sent telegrams to all important stations and two accused were arrested with the stolen Government currency notes at Moghal Serai. They were sent up and convicted. A trunk containing ornaments valued at Rs. 807 was stolen from 2 passengers in a running train between Burdwan and Sahibganj. A Bengali youth who was travelling in the same compartment was strongly suspected but no clue was obtained.

63. Four hundred and twenty-five deaths occurred from accidents against 378 in 1915, on the East Indian Railway 187, on the Bengal Nagpur Railway 149, and on the Bengal and North-Western Railway 89. Of these 37 were cases of suicide. None of the 17 cases of accidents and collisions reported by the railways were of a serious nature.

64. There were 15 cases of obstruction but none were detected. No serious damage was caused in any case.

65. The total cognizable crime reported during the year was 62,659 cases. Its distribution under the main classes by comparison with the two previous years is shown below :—

Total cognizable crime reported.

Classification.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Decrease as compared with 1915.	Decrease as compared with 1914.	Increase as compared with 1915.	Increase as compared with 1914.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences against property (classes III and V).	43,578	50,435	44,898	5,537	...	...	1,320
Offences against person (classes II and IV).	3,929	3,619	3,841	...	88	222	...
Offences against public tranquillity (class I).	969	890	973	...	26	83	...
Other cases (class VI) ...	13,857	12,461	12,947	...	910	486	...
Total ...	62,363	67,405	62,659	5,537	1,024	791	1,320

There is a decrease of 5,537 cases in "offences against property"; the only increase worth noticing (486) being in "offences against the person". In 1915 there was an increase under the headings of "Burglary" and "Ordinary theft" which now show a decrease. The falling off in these particular classes of crime is due to a variety of causes and has been commented on under the serials affected.

66. The following table shows the proportions of burglary and theft cases reported in which the police refused investigation under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

Percentages of refusal to investigate on cases reported :—

Crime.	1916						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burglary ...	2.4	1.7	.9	.1	3.1	1.8	2
Theft ...	3.8	2.4	6.2	2.2	3.7	3.8	5

It will be observed from the statement below that the percentage of cases in which the police in this Province abstain from investigation is considerably lower than that of any other Province with the exception of the Punjab.

Comparative statement showing refusals to investigate into burglary and theft cases:—

Name of Province.	Burglary.			Theft, ordinary.			
	No. reported.	No. refused investigation.	Percentage.	Percentage.	No. refused investigation.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	12,843	483	3·7	19,484	1,283	6·5	...
Punjab	15,369	27	·01	8,690	8	·009	...
Bengal	40,698	8,111	19·9	24,722	3,348	13·5	...
United Provinces ...	69,870	31,952	45·8	37,072	13,735	37	...
Central „ ...	11,386	5,211	46	20,344	12,170	59·7	...
Bombay	8,402	1,043	12	11,237	1,448	13	...

I have dealt with this subject during my inspections and find that the tendency has been for Superintendents of Police to restrict rather than to encourage the use of section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that a great deal of unnecessary investigation work is done.

67. The following table gives a comparison of the result of investigations and trials in other provinces in 1915 and in Bihar and Orissa in 1916 :—

Provinces.	Percentage of case investigated by Police to cases reported to have been committed whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by Police.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons tried.
1	2	3	4
UNITED PROVINCES, 1915.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	60	85	74
„ I to VI (do.)	67	89	83
PUNJAB, 1915.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	85	71	56
„ I to VI (do.)	84	78	64
CENTRAL PROVINCES, 1915.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	56	72	58
„ I to VI (do.)	58	75	62
BOMBAY INCLUDING SIND, 1915.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	93	85	59
„ I to VI (do.)	88	86	63
MADRAS, 1915.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	88	72	51
„ I to VI (do.)	93	92	85
BENGAL, 1915.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	77	84	66
„ I to VI (do.)	78	90	78
BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1916.			
Classes I to V (inclusive)	91	83	64
„ I to VI (do.)	90	90	76

68. The result of the trials before the Sessions Courts during the year show, that 62 per cent. of persons and 80 per cent. of cases tried were convicted as compared with 61 and 79 per cent. respectively in 1915. The total number of cases tried by the Court of Sessions was 604 of which 482 ended in conviction and 122 in acquittal. Of 1,465 persons tried, 909 were convicted and 556 acquitted. Under cases, 8 of the 21 districts shew results below the provincial average (80) and of these Patna, Monghyr and Purnea did badly. In Patna by far the greater number of acquittals occurred in cases falling under class II. In Monghyr the percentage under both cases and persons has fallen from 87 and 72 in 1915 to 71 and 61. In Purnea the greater proportion of acquittals occurred in murder and dacoity cases. The districts which return the best results are :—

Angul (2 cases and 100 per cent. convictions), Darbhanga (20 and 95), Champaran (30 and 90), Puri (10 and 90), and Sambalpur (16 and 87). The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was high in Angul (100), Puri (82), Palamau (81), Cuttack (77), Sambalpur (76) and Bhagalpur (75), and low in Patna (52), Balasore (53), and Singhbhum (54).

69. The following statement shows by divisions, compared with 1915 the action taken in respect of cases declared to be maliciously false :—

Cases declared maliciously false.

Reading.	1916.						1915.
	Patna.	Tirhut.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Province.	Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cases declared false ...	533	363	458	201	342	1,897	1,918
Prosecution ordered ...	52	51	157	37	26	323	257
Cases convicted ...	27	26	25	16	15	109	100
Persons convicted —	27	28	25	16	15	111	102
Compensation awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	26	51	25	43	22	167	181

The percentage of cases declared maliciously false was 3 as compared with 2·8, 3·4 and 3·2 in the three preceding years. As compared with the figures for 1915, there was an increase in the Patna and Chota Nagpur divisions and a decrease in the other divisions. The number of false cases was large in Shahabad (184), Patna (178), Monghyr (175), Gaya (171) and Saran (141). Shahabad shows the highest percentage (6·3) an increase of ·8 over the 1915 figure. In the following districts the percentage exceeded 4 : Gaya (5), Saran (4·9) and Palamau (4·4). The percentage was low in Singhbhum (·3), Angul (·8) and Santal Parganas (1·6).

The following statement shows the result of action taken under sections 182 and 211, Indian Penal Code, and section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, and its results :—

Year.	Prosecutions to false cases.	Percentage of cases in which action under section 250 was taken to false cases.	Conviction to prosecutions.
1	2	3	4
1915 ...	13·8	6·8	38·9
1916 ...	17·02	8·8	33·7

The percentage of prosecution was highest in Monghyr (68·5) and lowest in Manbhum (3·9). Low percentages are also shown by Palamau (4) Shahabad (6·5) and Patna (8·9), and in the following cases the decrease is particularly noticeable: Bhagalpur from (24·5 to 13·7), Cuttack from (26·7 to 14·2) and Angul from (10 to nil). Besides Monghyr the other districts which show a considerable rise in the percentage are Balasore (7 to 26) and Singhbhum (15 to 33).

The percentage of convictions to cases prosecuted was high in Hazaribagh (100), Patna and Saran (75 each) and Champaran (62) and low in Monghyr (9) and Puri (20).

The percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded to false cases rose from 6·7 in 1915 to 8·8. In this respect the results obtained in Cuttack are satisfactory, compensation having been awarded in that district in 50 per cent. of the false cases against 15 per cent. last year. Champaran comes next with 30 per cent., Singhbhum with 22, and Muzaffarpur with 21. The percentage in the remaining districts except Ranchi (10·2) and Sambalpur (10·2) was below 10 and in most cases almost negligible. It is satisfactory to note that generally more vigorous action is being taken to deter the institution of false cases.

70. There has been a falling off in the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings, 67 against 70 in 1915, and an increase of cases remanded more than 6 times, 4·1 against 3·4, although fewer cases by 12 per cent. were sent up in charge sheets. In Gaya the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings rose from 59 to 69 and the percentage of cases remanded six times fell from 7·1 to 3·5. Similar improvements appear in the figures of Champaran where the percentages are 80 and 4 against 71 and 3·7 in 1915. It is probable however, that these improvements are to some extent due to the practice that has been introduced in some districts of not showing as remands the first postponement of the case. The first date of hearing is fixed by the police in the charge sheet. When the Magistrate is unable to take up the case on that date he fixes a fresh date when charge sheet is put up. In some districts this is shown as a remand which presumably it should be, but not so in others. Palamau shows the worst results in cases remanded more than six times (10 against 2·5) and as regards cases decided in the first three hearings (52 against 77). A decided falling off has occurred in Monghyr (61 to 50) and Purnea (62 to 53) in the percentage of cases decided at the first three hearings. Patna with 55 and Shahabad with 53 give the next lowest results which are, however, better than the figure (50) of 1915. The highest percentages are those of Angul (94), Balasore (86), Puri (83) and Singhbhum (82). The percentage of cases remanded more than six times was low in Angul (nil) Champaran (·4), Balasore (·5), Puri (·8), Saran and Singhbhum (1), Ranchi and Cuttack (2); Palamau (10) as already noted shows the worst results whilst Patna (9·8), Purnea (9·1), Hazaribagh (7·7), and Monghyr and Sambalpur (7 each) are all higher than is desirable.

71. Five hundred and eighty-seven absconders were added to the list during the year, making with the absconders already on the list a total of 1,612. Of these 101 surrendered, 262 were arrested and 264 were struck off or died, leaving a balance, viz., 985 persons at the close of the year. The districts showing large additions to their list are Ranchi (108), Saran (75), Champaran and Cuttack (38 each) and Bhagalpur (35). At the end of the year 105 persons were at large in Ranchi, 71 in Hazaribagh, 70 in Saran, and 67 in Champaran. All these districts except Champaran were mentioned in this connection in last year's report. It seems probable that the large figures for Ranchi and Hazaribagh are due to criminals getting away to the Tea gardens of Assam after committing the offences for which they are wanted. The proportion of arrests and surrenders to the number of absconders, which is taken as the standard of success is, however, the same as in the last year, viz., 22. The district which show the best percentages are Monghyr (39), Santal Parganas (37) and Cuttack (36). The district reporting the greatest number of arrests is Cuttack, viz., 32.

72. The decrease by 1,380 cases in non-cognizable crime is contributed by class IV under "Criminal Force" and class VI under "other special and local laws". There was a decrease of 1,943 cases in Saran due to fewer prosecutions being instituted under the District Board by-laws, 550 in Patna, it is attributable to a good harvest, and 494 in Muzaffarpur due to fewer prosecutions under the Municipal and local by-laws. No reason for the decrease has been assigned in the cases of these two districts. Large increases are shown by Gaya (681), and Bhagalpur (402). The increase in Gaya is attributable to greater energy displayed by the Municipal and District Board authorities in enforcing the by-laws. In Bhagalpur it is ascribed to better harvests which provided people with the means to take their disputes to the criminal courts. The proportion of non-cognizable to cognizable crime is shown in the following statement:—

Proportions of cognizable and non-cognizable crime.

Divisions.	1916				1915.
	Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	Total.	Percentage non-cognizable.	Percentage non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna ...	11,412	10,607	22,019	48	48
Tihut ...	9,813	13,862	23,675	58	57
Bhagalpur ...	17,953	16,463	32,416	50	47
Orissa ...	10,910	7,128	18,038	39	36
Chota Nagpur ...	14,571	6,247	20,818	30	29
Total ...	62,659	54,307	116,966	46	45

73. There were 1,296 deaths reported as suicide against 1,311 in 1915, and by far the greater number of those who committed suicide were women (948). Suicide and accidental Deaths. Four districts show more than 100 deaths by suicide. Cuttack as usual heads the list with 459 (81% women) followed by Puri, Balasore and Saran with 151, 123 and 110 deaths, respectively. In the remaining districts the numbers were small. Deaths by accident numbered 17,233 against 18,295 in 1915. 6,625 were attributed to drowning, 6,037 to snake bite, of which 2,707 occurred in the districts of the Tirhut Division; 1,051 to wild beasts, of which 110 belong to Cuttack and 196 to Angul, where special measures have been adopted for the destruction of tigers; 361 to falling buildings and 3,159 to other causes. 27 cases reported as accidental proved on enquiry to be murder or culpable homicide.

ADMINISTRATION.

74. Mr. B. T. Dundas, C.I.E., was in charge of the department until the 18th November when he proceeded on long leave, and Mr. J. Cowie, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, carried on the work in addition to his own duties from that date to the 4th December when I rejoined from leave and assumed charge of the office.

75. Mr. J. Cowie, held charge of the Northern Range throughout the year. Mr. R. O. Castle, held charge of the Southern Range during January and February and again from the 8th December to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. Castle was on leave, Messrs. A. R. G. Hampton and C. B. Drake-Brockman acted for him from 2nd March to 31st May, and 1st June to 8th

December, respectively. Before proceeding on leave in May, I held the post of Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, and Mr. Hampton from June onwards.

76. There was no change in the personnel of Superintendents in 13 out of 21 districts and in two out of three railway charges. In the remaining districts changes were due to arrangements in the place of officers on leave and deputation.

Two appointments were added to the provincial cadre in order to provide a Superintendent of Police for the portion of the East Indian Railway in Bihar and Orissa, and a second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Crime and Railways. An exchange of appointments between Mr. A. T. Halliday of the Bihar and Orissa Police and Mr. C. W. T. Feilman of the Assam Police was effected with the approval of both the Governments concerned. The services of Mr. R. J. Hirst were transferred to the Baroda State as Commissioner of Police with effect from the 8th October 1916. The retention of the temporary post of Additional Superintendent of Police at Dhanbad was sanctioned till the end of April 1917 and an application to make the post permanent is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

77. No Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police was recruited during the year. Two appointments of Assistant Superintendents were added to the cadre owing to the creation of two posts of Superintendents of Police; and one post of Deputy Superintendent of Police had in consequence to be reduced. I regret to have to record the death of Rai Bahadur Ram Brik Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, at Muzaffarpur, on the 22nd May 1916.

There was very naturally a desire amongst all the European officers of the department to go on active service. Several Indian officers also volunteered. It was not possible to entertain the applications of the more senior officers but the following junior officers obtained Commissions during the year and are now serving with His Majesty's forces in India or at the front:—

Mr. H. L. Hardy,
Mr. A. E. Bion,
Mr. E. F. Rawlins,

making, with the officers permitted to go on active service previously, a total of 10 out of a cadre of 50. Much as I regret the disappointment to a number of other officers who have applied, I think, the limit to the number of officers who can possibly be spared has been reached.

Owing to its being impossible during the War to get suitable recruits for Sergeants and Inspectors of our Armed Reserves, the applications of officers of this class to rejoin the Army had hitherto been refused but towards the close of the year permission was granted and several applications have gone in. I feel sure our European Inspectors, most of whom are ex-Army non-commissioned officers, will prove most useful as Instructors, or in the particular branches of service to which they formerly belonged.

78. The authorized strength on the 31st December 1916 was 1:2 Inspectors, 1,070 Sub-Inspectors, 22 Sergeants, 1,580 Head Constables, 11,365 Constables and 12 Sowars, being an increase of 6 Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 60 Head Constables and 268 Constables since 31st December 1915.

79. Fifty-eight Probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed during the year, of whom 16 were Muhammedans, 38 Hindus and 4 Christians. According to race distinctions the 58 probationers included 8 Bengalis, 37 Biharis and 13 Oriyas and others. Two passed the B.A., 7 the I.A. or F.A., and 43 the Entrance or Matriculation Examination. The force actually in employment on the 31st December 1916 was short of the sanctioned strength by 2 Inspectors, 58 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 31 Head Constables, and 253 Constables. Of the force employed at the close of the year, 100 per cent. of the officers and 59 per cent. of the men could read and write against 99 and 56 per cent. respectively, in the previous year.

TRAINING
Police Training College.

80. There were no new Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police under training at the College during the year, as none was appointed in 1916.

Sixty-three cadets were trained during the year, including one who failed to pass the final examination in 1915 and was allowed a second chance. This number also included 5 cadets from Native States. Only three of the 61 cadets who appeared at the final examination failed, two of these belonged to Native States. Two cadets resigned during the term. The curriculum and methods of teaching observed generally remained the same as in the previous year. Instruction in the examination and classification of foot prints and "Observation classes" were added so as to train the cadets power of observation. Five cadets who had been under training in Shorthand during 1915 were detained at the College in order to enable them to qualify as reporters; all of them passed the prescribed test. Athletics and games were encouraged as usual. Malarial fever was prevalent during the rainy season but quinine parades helped to keep it in check. The conduct and discipline of the cadets have been most satisfactory.

The college had the privilege of being inspected during the year by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Whilst the training the cadets receive at the College appears quite satisfactory, the interest taken in them after they leave the college and actually start work is lacking. The rules provide that a cadet after he has left school shall, for a time, work in an Inspector's office and receive instruction of that officer, and that for the remaining period of the two years a cadet is on probation, he shall be employed as junior officer at a police-station doing the sherista work and accompanying the senior Sub-Inspector to investigations and so qualifying himself for independent charges. In practice, however, it has rarely been possible to post cadets under Inspectors; they are sent out to make up the sanctioned allotment of police-stations and as these allotments make no allowance for men in training, the cadets are required at the start to take their regular share of thana duties. It says much for the training they receive that they are not more often in trouble but there is no denying the fact that they receive no training in practical detective work and are exposed to temptations before they have settled down to their duties. I am strongly of opinion that cadets should not be posted to fill permanent vacancies in the regular cadre till they have had at least a year's practical experience and training under selected officers

81. The following statement shows the number of recruits admitted and trained in the Constables' Training school at Nathnagar and Cuttack :—

Name of School.	Number remaining from previous year.		Number admitted during the year.		Total.		Number passed.		Number dismissed, died, resigned etc.		Number failed to pass and returned to district.		Number remaining under training at the close of year.		Remarks.
	Head Constables.	Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C. T. S., Nathnagar	10	305	3	609	13	974	6	466	..	112*	4	..	3	376	* Out of this number— 59 men resigned. 58 discharged. 10 dismissed. 5 died. — 112
„ Cuttack	8	187	2	274	5	461	3	349	.	4	..	1	2	107	
Total	18	492	5	943	18	1,435	9	835		116	4	1	5	483	

The curriculum in both the schools remained the same except that instruction in First Aid to the injured and ambulance work was included in the course and was taught by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Medical charge who are each paid an allowance of Rs. 25 a month for this work. The conduct and discipline of the recruits and of the instructing staff continued to be satisfactory at Nathnagar but was not so good at Outtack. The general health of the recruits was on the whole good. The School at Nathnagar was favoured with a visit by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

82. The number of casualties during the year was 961 or 6·7 per cent. of the sanctioned strength against 7·1 in the previous year. Of the total casualties 21 per cent. were retirements on pension, 35 per cent. resignations, 11 per cent. dismissals, 10 per cent. discharges, 1 per cent. desertions of recruits and 22 per cent. deaths as compared with 19, 32, 14, 13, 1 and 20 per cent. respectively in 1915. The number of admissions into hospital decreased from 4,173 to 4,102 and the percentage from 30 to 29. The greatest number of admissions into hospital was in Angul (52 per cent.), Palamau (50), Manbhum (41), Sambalpur and Muzaffarpur (40 each), Shahabad (34), Santal Parganas (29), and Champaran (27). These figures show that sickness increased in all these districts excepting Palamau and Manbhum in comparison with the previous year. Malarial fever is the prevalent complaint. The percentages of admissions into hospital fell from 34 to 18 in Monghyr, 35 to 25 in Puri and 39 to 26 in Singhbhum. The percentage of admissions into hospital in the Ranchi Military Police rose from 75 to 84, chiefly cases of fever contracted by men employed on pioneer work.

83. Four hundred and thirty officers and 1,791 men were rewarded during the year against 435 officers and 1,468 men in the previous year. Money rewards amounting to Rs. 15,141 were granted to 411 officers and 1,394 men. The remaining officers were presented with certificates or good service marks. The percentages of officers and men rewarded were 36 and 14 against 37 and 12 in the previous year. 478 officers and 3,930 men were punished against 400 and 3,456 respectively, in 1915; the percentages of officers and men punished were 40 and 31 against 34 and 28 in 1915.

The following statement shews the judicial and departmental punishments :—

	Judicial.		Dismissal.	Departmental.		Total.
	Penal Code.	Police Act.		Major punishments, other than dismissal.	Minor punishments, warnings, etc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Officers { 1915	3	...	6	132	259	400
{ 1916	4	...	8	141	325	478
Men { 1915	54	82	135	436	2,749	3,456
{ 1916	60	74	95	555	3,146	3,930

Whilst the judicial punishments show a slight decrease I regret to note a marked increase in the number of departmental punishments, both major and minor. I attribute this chiefly to lack of supervision on the part of Inspectors.

84. There were 93 appeals preferred by officers and 76 by men to various appellate authorities against orders of dismissal, reduction, or other major punishment. Original orders were reversed in 13 out of 93 appeals from officers and in 7 out of 76 appeals from men.

There was a decided improvement in the way proceedings were drawn up but a marked tendency on the part of defaulters to delay the disposal of the cases against them. Their excuses were often frivolous and made with the obvious hope that one or other of their numerous requests might be refused, thus giving them a ground of appeal and reason for demanding a fresh enquiry.

85. There were no Criminal complaints against the police in 6 out of 24 districts (including 3 railways). In the remaining 18 districts, 88 charges consisting of assault (28), rape (3), torture (7), extortion and bribery (26), and wrongful confinement, etc., (24) were preferred altogether against 2 Inspectors, 36 Sub-Inspectors, 11 Head Constables, 77 Constables and 13 Daffadars and chaukidars. In a great majority of these cases local enquiries were held by Magistrates with the result that 60 were pronounced false or were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Eight were found to be true, two were compromised or withdrawn, and nine resulted in acquittal. Two cases were pending at the close of the year. Two cases were not sent up for trial for want of sufficient evidence, and in five, convictions were obtained against 2 Sub-Inspectors, 6 constables and 1 Daffadar, who, with the exception of 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 constable, were dismissed the force. Departmental action was taken in 19 of the cases which were either found to be true or in which the delinquents had succeeded in bringing about a compromise to avoid further legal proceedings.

Fifty-seven of the 88 charges were reported from 6 districts, *viz.*, Ranchi (16), Patna (10), Saran and Cuttack (9 each), Gaya (7) and Balasore (6).

In Ranchi, out of 16 cases, 11 were found to be false and in no case was a conviction obtained. Out of 15 cases in which proceedings were instituted against complainants under section 211, Indian Penal Code, or 186, Indian Penal Code, six ended in conviction, four in acquittal and five remained pending at the close of the year. In four cases compensation was awarded to the defendants under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the number of cases, the figures being 110 in 1915, against 88 in 1916. Ranchi alone shews a marked increase of 10 cases, for which the Superintendent of Police is unable to offer any explanation. Most of the cases were found to be false but there would appear to be some reason why the number of cases has increased and is nearly double the number of cases in the next highest district. The matter will be gone into.

86. The following are the brief particulars of the only two cases that occurred during the year :—

Embezzlement.

Two constables of Muzaffarpur were deputed to carry the pay for the staff at Sursand police-station from Sitamarhi. On the way an altercation took place between one of the constables and some villagers of Bathnaha. Anticipating assault by the mob the constable ran away in fear. The other constable who had the money in his custody reported that the villagers had assaulted him and snatched away the money. The complaint on enquiry was found to be false and the constable was prosecuted for embezzlement. He was sentenced under section 409, Indian Penal Code, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default, further rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

A Head Constable of Balasore who was charged with misappropriating a sum of Rs. 20 out of Rs. 110 received by him in connection with a case, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

The case noted as pending in last years' report ended in acquittal. The amount embezzled was made good by the Sub-Inspector who resigned the service.

87. Forty-six prisoners escaped from the custody of the Police and village chaukidars against 51 in 1915.

Escapes.

Out of the 46 prisoners 9 were convicts and the rest under-trials. Eight prisoners escaped from running trains, viz., one from Ranchi, one from East Indian Railway, and six from Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Two persons escaped from lock-ups (one from Bhagalpur and one from the Santal Parganas). Twenty-eight 28 persons escaped on the road while on transit. Of offenders who escaped 29 or 63 per cent. were recaptured, two surrendered, one died and one escaped to Nepal. The remaining 13 were at large at the end of the year. Most of the escapes took place on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (7), Bengal and North-Western Railway (6), and in Bhagalpur and Palamau (5 each). In 8 districts there were no escapes. The escorts were held to be free from blame in 9 cases. In 19 cases 39 policemen were prosecuted, of whom 29 were convicted. Three cases were pending at the close of the year. In five cases nine policemen were punished departmentally. The following cases may be noticed :—

- (1) In one case an accused who was being escorted by two constables from Palamau to Ranchi jumped out of the running train and tried to escape. One of the constables jumped after the man and arrested him. The case against the prisoner was pending at the close of the year. The constable has been given a reward of Rs. 20 for his bravery.
- (2) While escorting a prisoner in a dacoity case a party of three constables in Manbhum district was attacked by about 25 men, who rescued the prisoner and robbed the police of a carbine and some ammunition. The constables though armed do not appear to have offered any resistance. The constables were prosecuted and fined. They have since been dismissed the force.
- (3) In a case on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 4 out of 9 prisoners who were being escorted from Angul to Bankipore jumped from the train while it was in motion and escaped. One of the prisoners died from shock and the three others received injuries of a more or less serious nature. These were subsequently arrested and convicted. The five policemen forming the escort who appeared to have been asleep were prosecuted and two were convicted under section 223, Indian Penal Code, the rest being acquitted.

88. The force sanctioned for town duty in 1916, was 4 Inspectors, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 237 Head Constables and 2,462 constables. The force

Town Patrols.

actually employed was 4 Inspectors, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 229 Head Constables and 2,486 constables. In consideration of the irksome nature of town duties a local allowance of Re. 1 a month has been granted to constables employed in the towns of Patna, Bankipore, Dinapore, Bhagalpur, Nathnagar, Ranchi, Doranda and Puri. With this concession great improvement in the work of the town police is expected.

The force employed in the towns of Puri, Monghyr and Purulia is reported to be insufficient.

The only change worthy of note was the introduction experimentally of a new system in Patna of checking rounds by means of discs instead of written reports and lane tickets. By this system each batch of round parties take from the constables at fixed posts the tin discs with different numbers of circular holes 1, 2 or 3 punched in them according as they represent the first, second or the third batch of constables. These discs are hung upon the nails fixed in the positions formerly occupied by lane tickets. Head Constables going on rounds carry discs with one square hole. They are required to hang them also on the nails and they as well as other patrol officers check the discs at fixed posts and in the possession of the patrol parties they meet. The system is said to be a considerable improvement upon the former system which necessitated signing of lane tickets and the writing up of personal round reports. It affords an adequate check upon the work of the constables on round duty and saves the labour of comparing round reports

year was Rs. 73,970-5-4. Payments amounted to Rs. 36,716-5-10 leaving a closing balance, viz., Rs. 27,398-8-1. The balances in the Chaukidari Reward Fund continue to be high in Purnea, Rs. 10,457, and Angul Rs. 7,924.

The reports of the working of the President system in the past year are no more favourable than before. A number of instances are quoted in which Presidents or panchayats have deliberately protected criminals, suppressed crime or otherwise abused their powers. In Puri, a president took an active part in a case of a breach of the peace. In Balasore, five cases of misconduct are quoted; in one a panchayat in a bad-livelihood case against a gang of bad characters championed the cause of four of them and got them acquitted; in another a panchayat tried to hush up a dacoity; in a third case a panchayat instigated the complainant to bring a false charge of arson against a person with whom he was not on good terms; in a fourth case the panchayat concealed the real facts of a case of suspicious death, and in the fifth case a panchayat made a false report about the service of a process. In Saran, two presidents were dismissed, one for giving false evidence in an important case and the other for bringing false charges against a chaukidar who refused to give him bribe.

92. Mr. Dundas inspected 8 districts and paid short visits to 3 others being 61 days on tour. He was unable to do more touring on account of ill-health.

Inspection - Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.

Having taken charge of the department in December I could only find time to visit the Police Training College before the holidays.

The Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range inspected all the eleven districts in his range and 2 Subdivisions as well as the Constables' Training School at Nathnagar, and spent in all 133 days on tour. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern Range inspected 8 out of the 10 districts in his range, and 3 Subdivisions as well as the Police Training College at Hazaribagh and the Military Police Company at Ranchi, spending 157 days on tour. The Deputy Inspector-General of Crime and Railways visited 2 districts and 3 Railways in connection with enquiries into Crime, inspection and other miscellaneous work and was on tour for 37 days.

93. All the Police stations were inspected by Superintendents at least once during the year (518 out of 545) except in 5 out of 24 districts (including 3 railways), Inspection by Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police, however, inspected the police stations, which Superintendent of Police could not find time to visit. In Hazaribagh the Superintendent inspected 26 Police stations out of 32. The Superintendents of Patna, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Palamau spent 212, 209, 199, 198 and 197 days on tour.

Whilst the advent of motor cars and motor cycles with one or other of which most of our Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have provided themselves, has tended to promote touring, enabling officers to pay surprise visits and to reach the scenes of occurrences more promptly, there is a marked disinclination for prolonged tours, the halts made are of shorter duration and fewer visits are paid to parts of districts off the main roads.

With the ever-increasing business requiring the Superintendent's personal attention at head-quarters there is much to be said for the new methods of touring, but it is, I think, essential that in addition to motors which enable officers to go long distances and at short notice, they should also have one or more horses or ponies which they can use to get across country to places remote from roads.

There is no denying the fact that with the increased cost of living few officers are able to maintain a motor as well as a stable. It is gratifying to note that the Public Services Commission recognizing this, have in their recommendations suggested that Government should place facilities in the way of Police officers getting chargers, and we look to Government for a liberal treatment of this very important matter.

94. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remained unaltered.

Military Police.

The Ranchi Company was short of its full strength by only six men and the Bhagalpur Company by four. Owing to Military needs at the present moment men of the class usually recruited for the Military Police are not easily obtainable, and some difficulty has been experienced in preventing men in the force from resigning to join the army. In the circumstances it would not have been remarkable had the number of vacancies been greater. The conduct and discipline of the force has been as good as usual, and its efficiency has been maintained at the same high standard of previous years.

Practically the whole of the Ranchi Company was employed both in the earlier part of the year and at the close in pioneer work in the construction of the Bishunpur-Sirouja Road under the direction of Mr. Thompson, the officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was assisted by the Subodar Harkadal Limbu and the Jamadar Singbir Murmi. The length of road actually made was 9 miles through difficult hilly country involving a considerable amount of blasting and revetting. Over 100 bridges and culverts were made and it speaks well for the officers and men that the work was carried out satisfactorily without the help of any expert.

A detachment from this Company was deputed to the Sonepur Fair in Saran where disturbances in connection with an *anti-cow-killing* agitation were apprehended. A party of signallers, a few of whom belonged to the Bhagalpur Company was stationed at Netarhat, during the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to maintain communication by means of the heliograph with Ghaghra Post and Telegraph Office.

The Bhagalpur Company was employed at Bankipore on the occasion of Durbars and to furnish a guard to His Honour. It was also deputed to Patna in connection with the Bakr-Id disturbances, where both the officers and men acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner and particularly the Jamadar Sarup Narayan Singh, who pluckily advanced right amongst the crowd of rioters in order to try and induce them to desist from making their attack on a village in which Muhammadans were sheltering.

95. During the year additional police were quartered in certain villages

Additional Police.

of the districts of Muzaffarpur and Patna and the force appointed comprised 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 3, Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and 90 constables of which 1 Sub Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 15 constables were employed in the district of Muzaffarpur, and the remainder in Patna. The Muzaffarpur force was employed in preserving the peace in the villages of Minapur police-station where disturbances had arisen in consequence of land disputes between Mr. Toomey of Kanti Factory on the one hand and Babu B. N. Basu and the heirs of Babu Langat Singh on the other, who by purchase had obtained a 12 anna share in the concern.

As regards the Patna force: strained relations have existed for many years between the Hindus and Muhammadans residing in the jurisdiction of Fatuha, Masaurhi and Poonpooon police-stations on the question of the Bakr-Id sacrifices; formerly the disputes in this connection were confined to isolated villages and the disturbances that took place were neither of a wide-spread nor serious nature. The *anti-kine-killing* agitation however, spread, and of late years, inspite of all efforts to meet the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus the latter have shewn a combined determination to prevent the sacrifice of cows and increasingly elaborate measures have had to be adopted from year to year. In the year 1915, the Hindus by a demonstration in force succeeded in persuading the Muhammadans of certain villages to refrain from sacrificing cows and to deliver up on payment the cattle that had been purchased for the sacrifice. Thus trouble was avoided for the time being, but there was a strong feeling amongst the Muhammadans at this interference with their religious rights. The success that attended their operations in 1915 encouraged the leaders of the Hindus to organize a more general and wide-spread movement against kine-killing and as the Bakr-Id of last year approached their activities

were so much in evidence that it became necessary to appoint the large force of additional police which has been quartered since the 1st October 1916 on the inhabitants of 37 villages within the jurisdictions abovementioned. In spite of the precautions taken rioting occurred in the area affected last year as well as in other localities and the disturbances would have proved more serious than they did had not strong bodies of police been present to deal with the situation.

96. Two Head Constables and 10 constables were supplied to four different parties at their own cost against 3 Head Constables and 15 constables supplied to the same number of parties in 1915. A guard was supplied to an Honorary Magistrate of Solapur (Bombay) during his pilgrimage to Pareshnath temple and another to the Manager of the Mar-hourah Factory in Saran. In the other instances police were supplied respectively, to preserve order at a wrestling match, and as a guard over the property of a marriage procession.

Police supplied at the cost of individual under Section 13, Act V of 1861.

97. Special police have not been employed during the last two years.

Special Police under Section 17 of Act V of 1861.

98. The budget grant of the department for the year 1916-17 was Rs. 47,43,200 as compared with Rs. 48,13,200 in 1915-16. The actual expenditure during the Financial year was Rs. 46,46,051 as against Rs. 47,07,493 in 1915-16. The figure is subject to slight alteration by the Accountant-General when the books of that Department are finally closed.

Finance.

The decrease of Rs. 61,442 is distributed chiefly under the following sub-heads:—(1) Salaries and (2) Petty Construction. The decrease of Rs. 19,470 under (1) is due to the further deputation of officers to military duty and vacancies in the rank of Assistant Superintendents and of Rs. 38,009 under (2) to the curtailment of the grant for "Petty Construction". The decrease under other sub-heads is small and does not call for any remarks.

99. The total expenditure on departmental construction was approximately Rs. 1,04,452 against Rs. 1,76,248 in 1915. Of this about Rs. 41,632 was expended on new barracks, offices and necessary out-houses, Rs. 11,961 on improvements to existing buildings and the balance in providing quarters for officers. The amount spent on the petty repairs to departmental buildings was Rs. 34,598. About Rs. 57,000 was spent on Minor Works. Including the cost of works in progress the grant provided in the Public Works Department budget for major works was Rs. 1,57,384. A sum of Rs. 32,893 was spent on repairs to Public Works Department buildings. I have again to reiterate a strong objection to the Police department being required to construct and maintain the majority of its buildings; we have at the present time some 3,000 buildings which were constructed and are maintained by the department against only about 500 police buildings constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department. As has been said before the construction and maintenance of departmental buildings occupies the time of officers from the Deputy Inspectors-General to Thana Officers which might be far more profitably spent in their legitimate duties.

Buildings.

The matter was strongly represented to the Public Works Department Commission this year and it is hoped that some scheme may be devised to relieve the police of all building work. Unless this is done the question of enlisting in the Police for each range a staff of trained engineers who can undertake all building work will have to be considered.

Reforms.

100. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the following reforms during the year:—

- (1) Raising of the pay of constables in 13 districts from Rs. 7—10 to Rs. 8—11.
- (2) Raising of the pay of Head Constables in all districts from Rs. 15, 17-8-0 and 20 to Rs. 15, 20 and 25.

- (3) Raising of the pay of Havildars of the Bhagalpur Company of Military Police.
- (4) Raising of the pay of sepoy, lance naiks and naiks from Rs. 9—11, 12 and 15 respectively, to Rs. 10—12, 13 and 16 respectively.
- (5) Raising of the pay of Sergeants from Rs. 90— $\frac{5}{2}$ —120 to Rs. 100—5—130.
- (6) Grant of a duty allowance of Re. 1 to constables in Patna, Purnea and Manbhum districts and of Rs. 3 to constables of new head-quarters force.
- (7) Local allowance of Re. 1 to Constables employed (i) on patrol duty in certain towns (ii) on orderly duty at head-quarters of districts, (iii) on the armed force in all districts except Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Purnea and Santal Parganas.
- (8) Addition of 22 Sub-Inspectors for the mobilization contingents.
- (9) (a) Addition of 1 Sergeant, 4 Head Constables and 50 constables to the strength of the Armed Police in Patna.
(b) Addition of 1 Sergeant, 2 Head Constables and 25 constables to 11 districts; 1 Sergeant, 4 Head Constables and 50 constables over and above the district strength in the Dhanbad Subdivision of the Manbhum district.
- (10) Formation of a separate Armed Police to be called "Head-quarters Force" in the six districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Purnea and Santal Parganas.

Merits of officers.

101. The following officers are deserving of special mention :—

Deputy Inspectors-General Messrs. Cowie & Hampton.

In the former the Inspector-General has an adviser whose work is marked by thoroughness.

Mr. Hampton as Range Deputy Inspector-General in the earlier part of the year and as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime, for the greater part of the year worked to the Inspector-General's entire satisfaction.

Mr. Brett as Personal Assistant has been of the utmost help performing his arduous duties with cheerfulness and ability.

Mr. Sealy as Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime, has done excellent work, and his knowledge of the Special Branch work has been invaluable.

Among officers who held district charges, Messrs. Kelso, Swain, Boylan McNamara, Marsham, Marriott, Hodson, deserve special mention for efficient management. Mr. Bamber, as Principal of the Police Training College, has maintained a high standard of discipline and his long experience and keenness have helped and stimulated the College Staff.

Among Assistants, Messrs. Mackenzie, Hitchcock, Statham and Jackson may be mentioned.

The following Deputy Superintendents of Police have been commended :—

Maulavi S. Khuda Bakhsh, Mr. H. St. J. Morrison, Babu Alakh Kumar Singh, Rai Bahadur Braja Rakhal Sanyal, Rai Sahib Rajnath Chaudhuri, Rai Bahadur Srikrishna Mahapatra, Rai Sahib Raghunandan Singh, Mr. M. Morris.

The two last-named officers have, in the branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, of which they are respectively in charge, displayed keenness and ability and have been of marked assistance to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Among Inspectors, including officiating Deputy Superintendents, the following have been commended by their Superintendents and the Deputy Inspector-General :—

Offg. Deputy Superintendents, Rai Bahadur Lal Mohan Guha, Maulavi Ahsan Quli and Rai Sahib Ranjit Kumar Banarji. This officer's experience

of Criminal Investigation Department work has proved of the greatest assistance in Deoghar.

Inspectors:—

Messrs. A. F. Knight, A. Thompson and R. J. Ashby, Khan Sahib Rahmat Ali, Babu Naval Kishor Sahay, Maulavi Alim-ud-din, Babu Madho Charan Lal, Maulavi Nazim-ud-din Ahmad, Babu Raj Kishor Lal (Officiating), Maulavi Habib-ul-Hussain, Babus Ram Saran Lal (s. p. t.), Gaya Prashad Varma (s. p. t.) Priya Nath Datta, Ganesh Pande, Maulavi Abdul Samad (Officiating), Mr. C. A. Godfrey, Babu Parameshvar Datt Misra, Maulavi Nurul Haqq and Mr. G. Daniel. It is chiefly due to the control and energies of this officer that the Special Branch office work has been carried on with a greatly undermanned staff.

Babu Taraknath Rai, Maulavi Mahbub Riza, Babus Nandkumar Singh, Bishnupada Chattarji, Gopi Lal and Jogesh Chandra Das.

Sub-Inspectors:—

Maulavi Abd-ul Ghafur, Babus Bishva Nath Sahay, Ram Prasad Singh, Anohit Singh, Kailashpati Sahay, Nag Narayan Singh, Sachindra Kumar Sen Gupta, Jangli Ram, Surendra Lal Ghosh, Ramavatar Prashad Varma, Annada Charan Mitra, Nagendra Nath Bagchi.

The following ministerial officers are also commended:—

In the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Babus Upendra Nath Chakravarti, Narayan Chandra Mukharji, Dwijendra Nath Mukharji and Mr. R. T. Baldwin, and of those in the offices of Superintendents of Police the following deserve mention:—

Officiating Head clerk, Babu Birbhadra Das, Rai Sakib Priya Nath Mitra, Rai Sahib Piare Lal, Babu Hari Prashad.

In the Special Branch, Mr. Prazer.

In the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Babus Aghor Nath Mukharji and Sachitananda Lal.

102. As regards the conduct of the Police, generally, the reports of the local officers are with some exceptions favourable. The discipline of the force when deputed to maintain order on occasions of disturbance, has been uniformly good. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in the number of complaints against the police. It is, of course, impossible to detect any very marked change in the general character of a large body like the police from one year to another. I think there is very little doubt that active oppression on the part of the police is steadily diminishing but a lack of detective abilities is very marked. In the superior ranks much good work has been done but in many districts Superintendents of Police require more trustworthy assistance to be able to supervise their subordinates properly.

The weak point at present in police administration is undoubtedly the Inspector. Selected for abilities shown as Sub-Inspectors these officers should be of the utmost help to Superintendents in the supervision of crime and the organization of preventive measures: instead they have degenerated into post offices, their work lacks initiative and detective ability and is marked by apathy and the shirking of responsibility. The fact that only a very few Inspectors of the higher grades are recommended as fit for rank promotion confirms the opinion that the majority of officers having reached the highest rank to which they aspire are content to do just enough work to keep them from getting into trouble and to ensure grade promotion. I am strongly of opinion that the compulsory retirement of incompetent Inspectors in the higher grades and reversion of such officers in the lower grades will have to be freely resorted to before any improvement can be expected. Of the reforms mentioned in a previous paragraph the following are a few of the items introduced during the year:—

- (a) Pay of 580 constables of Monghyr and 424 constables of Santal Parganas has been raised by Re. 1 a month.

(b) Remunerative local allowance of Re. 1 a month has been granted to 1,315 constables of Patna.

(c) Compensatory local allowance of Re. 1 a month has been granted to 2,345 constables employed on town patrol in certain districts.

Owing to the continuance of the War several schemes had to be deferred and strict economy was insisted in respect all expenditure.

E. C. RYLAND.

RANCHI;
The 5th July 1917. }

Officiating Inspector-General of Police.

IMPERIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Remarks: Cases of death, escape, insanity during trial, and charges abandoned, compounded, etc.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>																
	113, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1)	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>																
	2 131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	1	28	...	29	...	10	5	6	3	5	14	...	14	...
	4 255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	5 467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	6 489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 213 to 215, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	2	4	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	5	3	2	8
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	20	99	...	119	9	13	14	56	7	20	83	19	16	102
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	153	697	1	849	92	252	155	230	53	50	334	101	53	435
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	3	18	...	21	2	1	2	14	1	1	16	...	16	...
		Total	...	180	850	1	1,029	103	279	177	312	65	76	454	123	71	577
	<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.</i>																
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	...	59	269	...	328	13	25	59	55	49	125	229	...	229	2
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	4	32	...	36	6	7	7	8	3	5	18	...	18	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	44	163	...	212	10	55	39	54	23	26	108	7	4	115
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	8	98	...	96	15	33	11	18	11	8	37	5	1	43
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	2	23	...	24	5	4	1	12	...	2	14	...	14	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	17	127	...	144	...	33	13	43	4	50	97	1	...	98
17	305, 309, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	7	153	...	160	3	33	6	65	7	45	117	7	2	124
18	329, 331, 333, 335, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	93	940	4	1,029	14	311	76	217	182	169	592	147	28	709
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	20	...	23	2	7	2	3	...	9	12	...	12	...
20	327, 330, 332, 334	Hurt	...	42	484	1	525	27	128	30	62	88	140	291	123	15	414
21	303 to 309 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	10	147	...	157	15	60	11	42	10	18	70	41	7	111
22	340 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	5	43	...	48	0	13	0	7	3	12	22	10	2	32
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	15	283	...	298	33	61	29	91	20	59	173	77	34	250
24	301A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	9	89	...	98	4	37	7	28	11	9	48	1	...	49
		Total	...	318	2,805	5	3,173	152	810	306	708	410	667	1,780	419	93	2,315
	<i>Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>																
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	37	209	...	246	13	13	36	24	13	142	179	...	...	179
26	391, 397, 398, 399, 393	Robbery	...	10	194	...	213	20	33	25	34	13	68	135	2	1	137
27	370, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	82	399	2	399	66	73	26	18	15	200	235	23	11	258
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	32	418	...	450	15	108	21	123	29	152	301	89	11	343
29	454, 455, 467 to 400, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for lurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	322	13,171	328	15,165	434	233	653	921	152	15,263	17,064	16	6	1,080
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	442	13,381	330	15,473	608	513	761	1,120	323	16,244	17,917	90	29	17,997

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial, charges abandoned, compounded, etc.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	36	292	1	327	40	83	32	30	53	76	160	220	31	380	
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	38	...	12	...	10	1	12	3	15	30	5	4	35	14
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
		Total	40	331	1	370	40	93	33	42	53	92	191	226	35	417	15
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
34	379 to 383	Theft ... { of cattle ordinary	63	1,341	2	1,403	68	221	57	517	53	491	1,055	23	2	1,078	3
			645	10,762	648	10,950	754	1,755	809	3,501	376	9,683	14,148	1,368	444	15,550	11
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	61	409	1	559	30	129	75	169	35	117	323	248	47	988	4
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	109	1,141	1	1,249	28	187	70	779	56	81	947	19	8	966	9
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	63	394	...	397	13	58	67	158	31	6	257	190	52	447	2
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	40	709	5	744	32	158	31	168	118	200	485	2,098	428	3,198	23
39	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	127	3	124	5	5	1	7	2	104	116	...	...	116	...
		Total	1,181	20,913	680	21,434	930	2,513	1,179	5,291	703	10,723	17,381	4,514	681	21,934	63
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
40	285 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	16	...	16	...	3	2	5	1	5	11	7	4	18	...
41	289, 277, 270, 280, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1881 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	208	9,715	...	9,923	24	93	150	9,206	347	93	9,646	385	348	10,031	4
42	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	101	1,285	...	1,386	15	81	71	1,015	110	86	1,211	1,423	1,312	2,034	8
43	...	Offences under Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911.)	15	81	...	96	...	11	6	73	5	1	79	35	31	114	...
		Total	324	11,097	...	11,421	39	188	235	10,290	463	185	10,947	1,850	1,098	12,797	12
		Grand Total	2,485	55,417	997	56,905	1,807	4,397	2,691	17,775	1,925	27,968	48,685	7,242	2,907	55,927	232

STATEMENT A—contd.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending investigation or under investigation 176 Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks. Cases of death, escape, recovery during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>															
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	28	3	3	18	8	10	...	4	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 283A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	1	8	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	13	168	3	6	151	101	50	16	18	37	28	9	1
9	148 to 163, 167, 168, 169...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	968	3,741	333	112	3,394	1,847	1,447	140	614	497	274	202	186
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	21	...	...	24	17	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total			988	3,970	332	123	3,408	1,933	1,515	156	689	544	310	213	167
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.</i>															
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	77	486	48	126	259	75	194	6	120	...	...	...	10
12	307	Attempts at murder	5	19	2	...	18	12	6	2	4	...	...	...	...
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	74	273	13	34	255	112	143	13	43	12	10	2	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	8	57	4	4	53	19	34	1	4	3	1	2	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	18	1	1	18	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	9	67	4	6	63	43	15	3	7	1	1	...	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	7	96	9	1	87	69	18	...	5	2	1	1	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 330, 335	Grievous hurt	164	1,124	97	47	915	414	501	25	81	345	57	268	148
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	17	3	5	9	6	3	1	...	8	1	7	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	29	395	37	15	267	103	164	4	27	167	18	149	73
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	9	171	15	25	152	70	56	7	6	49	15	34	2
22	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	10	54	2	13	44	19	25	...	...	14	4	10	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	17	316	36	5	240	175	65	6	53	135	59	77	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	97	...	19	62	42	40	3	1	...	...	...	2
Total			418	3,130	271	301	2,437	1,179	1,258	71	350	736	163	570	249
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>															
25	385, 387, 388, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	76	626	98	264	253	119	134	...	86	...	...	...	1
26	382, 383, 394, 397, 399	Robbery	11	136	16	13	99	49	50	6	14	4	4	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	49	176	48	10	146	45	101	2	11	60	27	33	10
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	20	310	26	22	206	175	90	5	10	56	13	43	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	63	2,018	194	144	1,673	1,224	449	24	69	23	9	14	11
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			249	3,266	362	453	2,436	1,612	624	37	210	143	53	90	29

STATEMENT A—concl'd.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.—concl'd.

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 180, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks. Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, etc.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	27	358	35	11	253	84	109	2	52	393	64	326	34
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	38	13	1	24	16	8	...	...	5	4	1	2
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	398	50	12	277	100	177	2	52	398	68	327	36
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.															
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	65	1,007	55	40	1,019	726	293	6	32	18	4	14	7
		... ordinary ...	422	7,127	517	294	6,209	4,561	1,628	115	474	2,455	745	1,708	55
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	33	384	34	14	281	190	91	47	32	276	47	228	5
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	129	1,617	60	56	1,523	1,134	389	12	105	19	10	9	32
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	50	399	14	9	384	222	112	31	59	117	32	86	3
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	38	686	47	23	507	219	288	3	30	3,868	908	2,975	95
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	24	...	2	22	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	734	11,264	727	447	9,895	7,086	2,809	214	732	6,768	1,745	5,020	197
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	20	1	...	19	15	4	...	...	35	8	27	...
41	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	191	11,539	21	2	11,655	11,049	606	4	74	476	423	53	6
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	188	2,162	57	20	2,150	1,681	319	11	87	1,632	1,619	210	36
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911).	17	147	7	1	150	126	...	...	6	47	43	4	..
		Total ...	396	15,899	86	23	13,9	13,021	953	16	167	2,390	2,093	294	44
		Grand Total ...	2,614	35,986	1,848	1,304	32,517	24,981	7,536	495	2,349	10,979	4,485	6,514	722

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.

PART I.—RETURN OF CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which conviction was obtained after acquittal by retrial (sections 247, 248, 268, 288, 345 and 404, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 230.	Offences against public justice.	78	1,345	1,423	39	107	318	890	79	22	...	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	5	63	68	10	2	21	32	3	1	...	1
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and crimes and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	73	449	522	59	11	170	181	101	11	1	1
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	17	37	54	6	6	15	20	7	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	101	101	7	1	14	78	1	1	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	3	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
10	149, 133A to 150, 150.	Rioting, unlawful assembly affray.	12	377	389	4	8	39	314	24	2	...	1
	Total	..	186	2,377	2,563	125	135	580	1,507	216	37	1	6
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	7	7	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	5	6	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	12	13	6	...	2	2	3	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	19	204	223	97	12	76	22	16	6	...	2
	Total	...	19	204	223	97	12	76	22	16	6	...	2
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	44	44	29	11	4	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 353, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	383	11,610	11,993	5,597	4,331	949	686	480	124	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	7	7	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	420	8,327	8,707	2,474	4,197	681	688	467	77	...	...
	Total	...	806	19,946	20,751	8,701	8,541	1,834	1,348	927	201	...	...

STATEMENT B.—*contd.**Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.*PART I.—RETURN OF CASES—*concl'd.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (cols. 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which on accused died, accused or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 253, 245 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	30	529	559	226	30	140	29	34	35	...	2
19	408 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	8	168	171	66	15	40	31	10	4	...	1
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)...	225	4,189	4,414	1,915	1,453	487	334	225	76	...	5
Total ..			263	4,881	5,144	2,307	1,498	676	394	269	115	...	8
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
21	598 ...	Offences against religion	...	7	7	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of services.	2	30	32	7	14	1	7	3	1	...	...
23	493 to 496 ...	Offences relating to marriage	65	1,619	1,704	718	563	205	77	81	27	...	5
24	500 to 503 ...	Defamation ...	15	535	550	240	250	37	33	20	12	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	55	1,365	1,420	780	431	108	63	63	13	...	1
26	271 to 278, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	9	646	655	12	24	52	547	20	6	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction. 106U, P.C.	...	55	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
		Ditto, 107, J. P. C.	95	735	830	285	86	240	141	78	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	51	668	722	32	25	110	517	38	2	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	145	1,411	1,556	767	62	140	466	111	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	30	989	969	233	338	192	179	27	1	...	...
Total ...			460	8,010	8,500	3,046	1,764	1,147	2,111	442	64	...	6
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>			1,002	18,874	19,876	2,337	4,118	1,612	10,956	853	82	...	13
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,704	54,307	57,071	18,019	18,068	5,827	18,340	2,727	605	2	20

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.

PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons whose processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	6	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 230.	Offences against public justice	156	1,244	685	64	2,001	94	613	1,173	61	83	24	...	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	10	58	11	...	79	...	28	45	65	4	2	...	...
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	61	319	165	15	530	9	199	202	41	118	4	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	15	45	5	5	60	4	21	25	50	9	1	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	85	28	...	113	1	20	84	74	8	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false (trade marks.	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66	...	...	...	...
10	140, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	23	597	691	35	1,276	23	145	1,073	83	20	15	...	...
	Total	...	265	2,383	1,565	119	4,061	181	1,028	2,608	66	260	46	...	1
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	7	...	...	7	...	2	4	57	1	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	376 ...	Rape by the husband	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	2	4	44	3	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against the property.															
13	394 to 399 ...	Extortion	9	20	2	1	219	8	154	39	18	12	5	...	1
	Total	...	9	20	2	1	219	8	154	39	18	12	5	...	1
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	...	27	...	...	27	...	6	...	...	...	21	...	...
15	352, 355, 359 ...	Criminal force	279	9,337	137	655	9,083	3,049	2,454	1,007	10	238	2,384	...	16
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	67	4	...	71	...	25	26	36	...	4	...	16
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	407	10,570	62	582	10,457	3,343	2,964	1,335	11	392	2,524	...	...
	Total	...	696	19,961	203	1,237	19,643	6,391	5,449	2,268	11	620	4,893	...	32
Class V.—Minor offences against the property.															
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	13	263	...	7	268	20	173	40	15	17	19	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	134	3	1	141	2	76	44	32	5	14	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	175	4,050	...	308	3,923	1,187	1,161	587	14	173	686	...	9
	Total	...	193	4,446	3	311	4,331	1,209	1,409	651	14	194	659	...	9

STATEMENT B.—*concl'd.**Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1916.*PART II.—RETURN OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.—*concl'd.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons who died, escaped, or who were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.	8	.	...	8	1	2	2	26	8	...	...	..
22	480 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	83	2	8	87	9	...	10	25	1	17	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	45	1,485	.	73	1,457	402	501	103	6	52	896	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	13	415	...	30	398	230	58	38	9	11	54	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	38	802	...	108	822	375	200	109	12	37	181	...	...
26	271 to 273, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	6	801	20	18	815	14	117	651	78	5	27	...	1
27	284A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction, 106 C. P. C.	...	172	283	...	455	...	37	418	91	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under section 107, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace	185	1,158	1,062	51	2,351	479	1,111	579	26	169	15	...	1
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	109	518	769	43	1,343	24	217	98	75	94	43	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	98	1,646	729	45	3,428	1,521	308	534	22	53	12	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	16	755	3	16	761	278	199	198	26	13	73	...	...
Total			510	7,301	12,863	387	10,877	3,309	2,758	3,607	33	438	767	...	3
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			513	20,689	1,014	1,521	20,692	2,910	2,740	12,908	59	307	1,824	...	3
Total			513	20,689	1,014	1,524	20,692	2,910	2,740	12,908	59	307	1,824	...	3
Grand Total			2,170	55,594	5,650	3,579	59,941	13,068	13,739	22,085	36	1,826	8,394	...	49

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered, 1916.

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognisable.</i>							
				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... { (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	10,955	1,986	17·9	5,32,116	33,892	6·3	
... { (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	965	942	97·6	46,658	25,638	54·9	
... { (c) Other thefts ...	15,792	5,172	32·7	3,18,982	59,429	18·6	
2. Robbery ... { (a) Dakaity	168	44	26·1	45,925	882	1·8	
... { (b) Other robbery	126	38	30·1	14,180	2,372	16·7	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	322	94	29·1	26,210	7,141	27·2	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	45	15	33·3	6,708	849	5·2	
Total ...	28,373	8,271	29·1	9,90,674	1,29,653	13·	
<i>(B).—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...	47	7	14·8	1,116	83	7·4	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	40	9	22·5	604	93	15·3	
Total ...	87	16	18·3	1,720	176	10·2	
Grand Total ...	28,460	8,287	29·1	9,92,394	1,29,829	13·	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head-Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bihar.	Patna ...	1	Patna ...	1	1	1	...	12	71	4	146	...	...	1,308	...	7	1,551
		2	Gaya ...	...	1	...	...	8	59	1	102	...	...	755	...	...	928
		3	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	7	58	1	85	...	...	623	...	...	775
			Total	1	3	1	...	27	188	6	333	...	...	2,686	...	7	3,352
	Tirhut ...	4	Saran ...	...	1	...	...	7	49	...	79	...	...	621	...	...	767
		5	Obamparam ...	...	1	...	...	5	41	...	53	...	...	384	...	...	484
		6	Muzaffarpur ...	...	1	...	...	6	42	1	66	...	...	527	...	...	643
		7	Darbhanga ...	...	1	...	...	7	43	...	70	...	...	527	...	...	647
			Total	...	4	...	...	25	174	1	268	...	...	2,059	...	...	2,531
	Bhagalpur ...	8	Monghyr ...	...	1	...	...	6	47	2	63	...	...	580	...	...	689
		9	Bhagalpur ...	...	1	...	...	7	44	1	62	...	...	478	...	...	589
		10	Purnea ...	...	1	1	...	7	57	1	80	...	...	632	...	...	779
		11	Santal Parganas ...	...	1	...	...	8	43	1	45	...	...	424	...	...	523
			Total	...	4	1	...	28	191	5	250	...	...	2,114	...	...	2,588
Orissa.	Orissa ...	12	Cuttack ...	1	1	...	...	6	47	1	74	...	...	541	...	...	671
		13	Balasore ...	...	1	...	...	5	37	...	49	...	...	346	...	...	488
		14	Puri ..	...	1	...	...	7	39	1	63	...	...	455	...	...	568
		15	Angul ...	...	1	...	...	4	13	1	26	...	...	199	...	...	244
		16	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	...	5	41	...	51	...	...	372	...	5	475
			Total	1	5	...	...	27	177	3	263	...	...	1,913	...	5	2,394
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur...	17	Hazaribagh ..	...	1	...	...	7	63	1	76	...	...	499	...	...	647
		18	Ranchi ...	...	1	...	...	8	60	1	75	...	...	542	...	...	687
		19	Palamu ..	...	1	...	...	5	33	...	44	...	...	280	...	...	369
		20	Manbhum ..	...	1	...	...	6	55	...	70	...	...	427	...	...	559
		21	Singbhum ...	...	1	...	...	5	16	3	27	...	...	202	...	...	264
			Total	...	5	...	...	31	227	5	392	...	...	1,966	...	...	2,516
		22	Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	...	13	30	...	4	...	...	23	...	...	73
		23	Inspector-General's office ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	...	...	30
			Total	2	3	...	...	13	30	...	6	...	...	49	...	...	103
			Total of regular police ..	4	24	2	...	151	987	20	1,412	...	...	10,777	...	12	13,389
		24	Provincial Training College, Hazaribagh.	...	1	...	...	7	3	...	27	...	...	11	...	...	48
		25	Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.	...	...	1	...	3	15	...	25	...	...	12	...	...	55
		26	Constables' Training School, Cuttack.	...	...	1	...	3	8	...	19	...	...	8	...	...	31
			Total	...	1	2	...	11	26	...	64	...	...	31	...	...	126
		27	Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.	...	...	1	...	2	13	...	24	...	...	151	...	...	181
		28	Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	1	...	...	4	10	1	38	...	...	190	...	...	238
		29	East Indian Railway Police	...	1	1	...	4	25	1	47	...	...	226	...	...	298
			Total	...	2	2	...	10	57	2	104	...	...	567	...	...	734
			Grand Total	4	27(4)	27	15	172	1,070	22	1,580	...	...	11,865	...	12	14,294

and cost of Police for 1916.

Sanctioned for Dhanbad.

Showing the Strength and Cost of the Military Police in the year 1916.

Battalion.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.							Cost of Police.			Vacancies on the 31st December.		Remarks.
		Number of Commandants.	Number of Assistant Commandants.	Number of Subedars and Jamedars.	Number of Havildars and Naiks.	Number of Sipahis (including Bugler).	Total.	Total number mounted (columns 6 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
"B" Company	Ranchi ...	...	...	2	12	97	111	...	17,304 0 0	8,765 10 8	26,069 10 8	...	6	
"C" Company	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	2	12	97	111	...	16,386 9 11	11,133 3 4	27,499 13 3	...	4	
Total ...	...	...	...	4	24	194	222	...	33,670 9 11	19,898 14 0	53,569 7 11	...	10	

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament on the Force.			Punishments.													
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.										
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331 348, Indian Penal Code.	Under chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Other offences.					
																	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Northern Range.	Patna	87	1,481	87	1,485		435	2	...	4	60	234	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Gaya	68	837	61	844	..	203	2	...	6	30	360	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	2
	Shahabad	66	708	66	698	..	129	2	..	12	30	227	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Total	221	3,026	214	2,077	..	767	6	...	22	120	621	..	15	..	...	..	4	1	4
	Saran	56	700	56	700	...	130	2	...	2	9	215	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champanan	46	437	46	421	...	110	2	...	2	38	137	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpur	49	598	48	592	...	155	2	3	3	45	251	..	9	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	49	597	42	594	..	97	2	1	3	31	315	..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	200	2,327	192	2,307	...	492	8	4	10	123	918	..	21	1	2	...	..	...	...
	Monghyr	55	643	54	619	..	128	2	...	5	29	250	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	9
Southern Range.	Dhagapur	52	540	50	526	...	91	2	1	4	20	200	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
	Purnea	65	712	59	688	..	127	2	...	6	14	90	..	4	..	...	...	...	...	4
	Santal Parganas	52	480	50	422	..	130	2	...	1	9	7	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	224	2,304	213	2,254	..	471	8	1	16	72	517	..	5	..	..	..	...	...	11
	Cuttack	51	615	51	611	..	180	2	2	8	7	145	...	6	...	...	..	...	1	5
	Balasore	42	395	39	392	...	109	2	...	4	24	40	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	5
	Puri	47	518	44	405	...	120	2	...	5	16	132	...	3	..	...	...	...	1	3
	Angul	18	225	15	225	...	205	2	...	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	4
	Sambalpur	46	428	44	409	...	133	2	...	4	32	174	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	6
	Total	207	2,181	193	2,152	..	736	10	2	21	80	551	..	19	2	25	
Criminal Investigation Department.	Hazaribagh	71	575	69	557	...	96	2	...	4	8	273	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	3
	Ranchi	69	617	65	617	..	133	2	...	11	9	102	..	7	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Palamanu	38	330	37	317	..	70	2	..	1	5	87	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	3
	Manbhum	61	497	59	492	..	79	2	1	8	36	229	...	4	..	..	..	...	...	2
	Singhbhum	24	220	21	227	..	111	2	...	1	..	29	..	1	..	..	..	...	...	2
	Total	263	2,245	248	2,210	...	480	10	1	25	61	790	..	14	..	..	..	...	...	10
	Criminal Investigation Department.	43	27	43	27	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspector-General's orderly staff.	...	28	...	26	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	55	43	53	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Provincial Training College, Hazaribagh.	Provincial Training College, Hazaribagh.	10	38	10	37	...	80	6	
Constables' Training School, Nathnagar.		17	37	17	37	...	393	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constables' Training School, Cuttack.		10	20	7	18	...	150	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total		37	95	34	92	..	623	6	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western Railway Police.		15	175	14	174	...	...	2	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police		24	213	24	212	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
East Indian Railway Police...		30	273	20	262	...	...	...	...	...	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total		69	661	64	645	...	...	4	...	1	8	71	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total		1,284	12,987	1,201	12,678	...	3,598	52	9	95	468	3,701	...	74	1	2	...	5	3	59		

general internal management of the force for 1916.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 5 years' service.	Of 5 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
		Officers.	Men.														
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	228	87	1,435	98	201	450	273	270	18	49	4	10	...	27	23.7	.8	1.7
1	83	61	388	34	80	241	148	248	10	14	6	2	...	10	30.2	.7	1.1
...	113	66	310	56	66	290	76	128	19	24	12	2	...	9	33.7	.8	1.1
2	421	214	2,133	183	347	687	495	644	47	87	22	14	...	46	27.6	.7	1.4
...	166	56	428	38	87	232	111	153	8	11	2	...	...	12	17.1	.8	1.5
...	73	46	145	39	38	139	65	69	14	16	2	...	1	6	27.1	1.8	1.2
...	107	48	565	67	168	161	102	68	13	9	0	8	1	14	39.6	1.2	2.1
...	65	42	534	35	76	235	87	93	9	18	4	6	2	8	30.5	1.1	1.2
...	431	192	1,692	179	309	787	365	403	44	51	11	14	4	40	28.2	1.1	1.8
...	118	54	190	64	103	165	111	114	12	28	5	10	...	9	18.4	1.	1.3
...	101	50	69	59	86	150	90	71	11	12	5	5	...	4	25.	.4	.6
...	79	59	275	54	133	204	132	87	6	10	0	9	2	33	35.	.9	14.4
...	69	50	270	25	86	99	94	73	5	29	1	5	...	7	29.2	1.	1.4
...	367	213	534	202	406	627	427	345	36	68	17	29	2	53	27.	.9	2.1
...	71	51	123	57	64	157	130	129	11	14	10	3	...	8	23.7	1.3	1.2
...	79	39	224	34	41	123	77	68	5	7	4	6	...	3	28.	.9	.6
...	98	44	105	34	51	85	162	100	5	12	5	10	...	12	24.8	1.	2.2
...	24	15	125	15	39	88	36	21	5	5	...	2	1	2	52.5	2.6	.8
...	138	44	164	31	85	177	70	46	5	15	4	4	1	5	40.1	2.2	1.1
...	408	193	746	171	230	630	475	301	31	53	23	25	3	30	31.1	1.4	1.2
...	95	69	413	25	86	197	95	79	10	17	4	...	...	8	30.7	1.7	1.2
...	168	65	460	50	138	215	81	53	11	19	11	...	...	8	25.6	.8	1.1
...	33	37	173	10	45	127	46	45	3	5	1	5	...	7	40.7	1.7	1.9
...	143	56	183	40	100	136	63	84	10	6	9	5	...	11	41.0	1.	2.
...	54	21	194	1	27	96	42	35	4	3	1	...	...	4	26.2	1.3	1.6
...	507	248	1,445	128	396	771	327	301	38	50	28	10	...	38	35.5	1.3	1.5
...	6	48	27	...	...	8	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	...	6	47	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	43	53	...	...	13	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	37	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	14.8	.1	2.1
...	...	17	87	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1.8	.08	...
...	1	7	18	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	38.	.8	...
...	1	34	92	6	7	9	2	5	2	...	...	1	...	1	18.4	.3	2.1
...	24	14	169	4	25	70	25	26	1	2	...	...	...	2	14.8	1.3	1.
...	35	24	168	15	45	69	35	21	4	7	1	...	...	1	17.3	.5	.4
...	19	26	168	11	28	106	12	22	...	1	...	...	...	1	9.7	.1	.3
...	78	64	608	30	99	230	112	69	5	10	1	...	...	4	13.6	.8	.5
2	2,219	1,201	7,489	597	1,802	4,045	2,243	2,137	208	348	169	98	8	212	28.2	1.	1.5

7

.

-

.

.

.

.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT E 2:

Statement of the Strength and Cost of the Village Watch in the several Districts in the

Name of District,	Number of inhabitants according to last census.	Number of chankidars under Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chankidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of ehakran chankidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chankidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chankidars in column 6.	Total number of police-stations and outposts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chankidari shelters in existence.	Total number of daskar chankidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.			
Patna	1,809,631	3,242	187	52	3,461	2,02,322	30	21	294
Gaya	2,159,498	3,832	...	...	3,832	2,06,928	35	35	384
Shahabad	1,865,680	4,187	191	33	4,411	2,14,562	26	22	339
Total	5,834,799	11,261	358	85	11,704	6,23,832	93	78	967
Saran	2,280,778	4,307	..	...	4,307	2,16,557	27	23	272
Champaran	1,908,387	2,376	68	...	2,424	1,17,568	21	21	144
Muzaffarpur	2,845,514	4,887	...	..	4,887	1,87,607	23	21	243
Darbhanga	2,929,062	4,671	...	..	4,671	2,40,816	22	19	293
Total	9,978,359	16,421	68	...	16,489	7,62,566	92	84	951
Monohyr	2,132,693	3,644	...	22	3,666	1,89,737	17	14	238
Bhagalpur	2,139,818	3,778	..	...	3,778	1,87,704	24	20	210
Purnea	1,989,637	4,903	..	...	4,903	2,99,916	28	20	413
Santal Parganas	1,882,973	695	1,660	1,068	3,443*	1,15,497	50	38	76
Total	8,144,821	13,020	1,660	1,110	15,790	7,91,854	125	92	939
Cuttack	2,109,139	3,313	15	...	3,328	1,67,098	24	20	268
Balasore	1,055,568	1,698	..	...	1,698	84,081	20	3	143
Puri	1,023,102	1,623	3	31	1,657	79,536	21	13	166
Angul	109,451	..	619	...	619	6,811	9	7	...
Samtalpur*	714,193	..	..	3,208	3,208	3,55,164	22	..	...
Total	5,131,753	6,631	637	3,239	10,510	7,21,088	90	43	577
Haaribagh	1,289,000	2,069	251	417	2,767	90,352	36	37	...
Ranchi	1,367,516	2,383	...	70	2,458	92,970	31	28	...
Palamu	657,287	1,140	73	39	1,252	44,745	20	20	...
Manbhum	1,547,570	2,765	...	1,730	4,485	1,44,228	26	25	...
Khaghbhum	691,394	619	..	652	1,271	45,325	6	5	...
Total	5,605,362	8,975	324	2,031	12,238	4,23,920	119	115	...
Grand Total	34,491,064	56,311	3,017	7,338	69,726	38,24,562	525	412	3,434

* Exclusive of 511 chankidars in no Police tract

Province of Bihar and Orissa with figures of the Rewards and Punishments given during the year 1916.

Number judicially punished.		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chankidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13 and 14 to column 6).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, i.e., in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chankidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	Remarks.
For neglect of duty, sections 186 and 176, I.P.C.	For substantive offences such as theft, etc.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	...	24	988	29.2	7	618	18.1	Rs. 2,216	Special explanation of figures indicating excessive or too few punishments or rewards should be given—when a chankidar is judicially convicted and departmentally dismissed in consequence, care must be taken not to make double entry for the purposes of column 15.
5	6	82	1,020	29.2	8	581	14.1	1,178	
...	2	65	1,668	30.3	5	131	3.1	1,004	
10	8	171	3,680	33.1	20	1,280	11.1	4,398	
...	1	30	1,086	24.7	...	216	5.1	1,455	
3	...	145	983	47.1	2	134	5.6	1,409	
14	4	82	1,588	34.4	...	263	5.3	1,367	
1	6	118	1,488	33.1	3	477	9.8	5,469	
18	11	375	5,100	33.3	5	1,080	6.6	9,700	
4	5	41	1,268	36.1	5	300	8.4	929	
1	8	84	1,307	37.1	3	306	8.1	2,446	
1	6	35	2,182	45.3	7	712	14.6	6,851	
1	10	126	1,136	36.9	8	412	12.1	630	
7	29	286	5,913	36.4	123	1,786	11.1	10,856	
16	11	54	1,304	43.4	10	155	4.9	734	
2	2	26	676	41.5	3	216	12.8	1,014	
...	6	42	810	51.7	...	134	8.1	1,173	
1	1	28	139	27.3	...	140	22.6	755	
...	12	42	342	12.3	...	89	2.7	323	
19	32	102	3,331	34.1	13	784	7.1	3,969	
...	...	50	976	37.1	...	321	11.6	1,068	
...	7	53	810	35.3	11	800	35.4	5,167	
...	...	10	248	20.4	2	75	6.1	318	
...	3	43	878	20.6	1	2,613	56.2	4,180	
1	1	14	109	9.6	1	64	5.1	355	
1	11	170	3,019	26.1	15	3,883	32.2	11,113	
55	91	1,194	21,043	33.5	76	8,778	13.2	40,166	

paid by the villagers direct in cash and grain.

STATEMENT E (3).

Receipts and Disbursements, etc., of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund for the year 1916.

Serial number.	Name of District.	Balance to the credit of chaukidari reward fund by the close of 1915.	Amount credited to the Fund during 1916.			Amount paid from chaukidari reward fund during 1916.	Balance to the credit of the year 1916.	Remarks.
			Under section 38.	Under other sections.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Patna ...	2,187 0 6	1,287 9 8	1,092 13 4	2,380 7 1	2,451 8 0	2,115 15 7	Revised figures supplied by the magistrate's office.
2	Gaya ...	377 12 8	1,550 5 0	1,024 14 6	2,575 3 6	2,774 4 0	108 12 2	
3	Shahabad ...	4,806 0 3	1,895 12 0	325 0 0	2,220 12 0	5,064 4 0	1,462 8 3	
	Total ...	6,800 13 5	4,733 10 8	2,418 11 10	7,176 6 7	10,290 0 0	3,687 4 0	
4	Saran ...	1,554 8 7	1,009 15 8	561 8 0	1,631 7 6	1,955 3 0	1,230 13 1	The excess expenditure was met by contribution from Government.
5	Champaran ...	1,793 13 9	1,221 14 0	1,546 13 0	2,768 11 0	1,409 6 0	3,153 2 9	
6	Muzaffarpur ...	278 8 11	308 9 6	1,115 4 0	1,423 13 6	1,846 15 0	...	
7	Darbhanga ...	4,752 14 10	1,614 0 0	2,195 3 9	3,809 3 9	5,507 6 0	3,064 12 7	
	Total ...	8,379 14 1	4,214 7 0	5,418 12 9	9,638 3 9	10,718 14 0	7,438 12 5	
8	Monghyr ...	751 14 5	993 8 0	524 14 6	1,518 6 6	1,265 2 3	1,005 2 8	Revised figures given by the Superintendent of police.
9	Bhagalpur ...	3,928 10 0	1,229 8 0	197 8 6	1,427 0 6	2,434 0 0	2,019 10 6	
10	Purnea ...	10,083 3 7	2,394 10 1	4,030 7 10	6,425 1 11	6,950 9 7	10,457 11 11	
11	Santal Parganas ...	488 15 5	...	1,031 6 5	1,031 6 5	630 8 0	889 13 10	
	Total ...	16,150 11 5	4,617 10 1	5,784 5 3	10,401 15 4	11,280 3 10	15,272 6 11	
12	Cuttack ...	1,141 15 7	920 10 0	547 3 0	1,497 13 0	820 13 0	1,798 15 7	Revised figures given by the Superintendent of police.
13	Balasore ...	600 2 1	933 6 0	456 11 3	1,390 1 3	984 0 0	1,006 3 4	
14	Puri ...	148 15 10	678 14 6	507 14 0	1,243 12 6	1,115 4 0	280 8 4	
15	Angul ...	8,553 11 6	...	577 13 0	577 13 0	1,507 3 0	7,924 5 6	
16	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,714 13 0	2,532 14 6	2,149 9 3	4,682 7 9	4,427 4 0	11,000 0 9	
	Grand Total ...	42,076 3 11	16,089 10 4	15,705 7 1	31,894 1 5	36,716 5 10	37,398 8 1	

XXIII

Statement showing Additional Police appointed during the year 1916.

Name of District,	Number of cases.	Number of additional police entertained.						Remarks showing the places at which quartered, the period for which sanctioned and the reasons for which appointed.
		Deputy Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna ...	1	1	1	1	2	4	8(a)	Quartered in certain villages in the jurisdiction of Patna, Purnea and Masarhi Police-Stations for 14 months to preserve peace sanctioned in Government Notification No. 3534-P., dated the 4th September 1916.
Muzaffarpur ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	15	Quartered in certain villages within the jurisdiction of Muzaffarpur Police-Station for one year with effect from 1st October 1916 under sanction conveyed in Government order No. 3380-P., dated the 28th August 1916.

(a) The total number of Constables sanctioned is 75.

Quinquennial statement showing the true cases of serious crime from 1890 to 1914 and 1915, 1916.

Years.	Bioting— Serial 9. Statement A.	Murder— Serial 11.	Culpable homicide— Serial 13.	Adminis- tering stupefying drugs— Serial 19.	Dakaiti— Serial 25.	Robbery— Serial 26.	House- breaking— Serial 29.	Theft (ordinary)— Serial 34.	Theft (cattle)— Serial 34.	Receivin g stolen property— Serial 38.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1890—1894*	2,235	349	225	29	231	181	29,200	28,162	1,800	1,676
1895—1899*	2,497	400	246	30	351	264	27,136	31,072	2,512	1,662
1900—1904*	1,902	401	229	26	344	202	36,838	30,928	2,093	1,954
1905—1909†	978	293	151	24	283	233	31,132	29,361	2,015	1,715
1910—1914	423	176	85	11	101	107	17,512	14,785	1,045	676
1915	402	221	87	17	146	135	20,795	17,491	1,419*	1,053
1916	435	229	115	12	179	137	17,080	16,556	1,073	966

*The figures include figures of the 14 districts transferred to Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1905.

†Include figures in Bengal as it stood before 1st April 1912.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of cases instituted on report of the Police and cases instituted by complaint to Magistrate and referred to Police for investigation.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate and not referred to Police for investigation.	Number of cases in column 3 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for one year.	Number of cases in column 5 in which person bound down for three years.	Number of cases in column 3 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 4 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 3 and 4 tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 3 and 4 tried in Court.	Number of cases in which security accepted.	Number of cases in which security not accepted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Patna ...	Patna ...	102	...	87	74	...	14	...	...	16	85	6	81	...
	Gaya ...	24	...	17	17	...	7	...	...	20	4	...	17	...
	Shahabad ...	21	1	14	11	3	4	1	...	9	10	...	15	...
	Total ...	147	1	118	102	3	25	1	...	45	99	6	113	...
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	53	...	40	39	1	9	...	...	10	39	2	38	...
	Champaran ...	51	...	46	41	...	3	...	...	14	35	...	46	...
	Muzaffarpur ...	36	...	31	29	2	5	...	...	8	28	1	30	...
	Darbhanga ...	56	...	51	51	...	3	...	...	8	46	1	50	...
	Total ...	196	...	168	160	3	20	...	...	40	148	4	164	...
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	35	...	33	33	...	2	...	...	22	13	...	33	...
	Bhagalpur ...	53	...	46	32	2	5	...	...	21	30	1	45	...
	Farnea ...	44	...	34	32	...	7	...	...	23	18	2	32	...
	Santal Parganas ...	17	1	11	10	1	1	1	...	10	3	2	10	...
	Total ...	149	1	124	107	3	15	1	...	76	64	5	120	...
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	39	...	38	37	1	...	...	...	38	...	4	34	...
	Balasore ...	24	...	17	17	...	7	...	...	23	1	1	16	...
	Puri ...	14	...	6	6	...	7	...	...	3	10	2	4	...
	Angul ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	16	...	13	11	...	3	...	...	11	5	...	13	...
	Total ...	94	...	74	71	1	18	...	...	76	16	7	67	...
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	16	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	14	...	...	11	...
	Ranchi ...	15	...	12	9	3	1	...	...	7	6	1	11	...
	Palamanu ...	7	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	6	...
	Manbhum ...	30	...	25	25	...	3	...	...	22	6	2	23	...
	Singhbhum ...	34	...	30	26	...	3	...	...	33	...	4	26	...
	Total ...	102	...	84	80	3	11	...	...	81	14	7	77	...
at Court	...	688	2	...	...	13	89	2	...	318	341	20	541	...

Annual Statement of Re-convictions for the year 1916.

Name of District.	Number of persons convicted during the year under classes III and V.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom one previous conviction proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom two previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom three previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom four previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons in column 3 against whom more than five previous convictions proved.	Number of persons convicted under classes III and V during the year preceding.	Number of previous convictions judicially proved during the year preceding.	Percentage of column 13 to column 11.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	441	123	27·8	60	26	13	5	8	11	536	125	23·3	
Gaya	386	83	21·5	39	20	9	9	4	2	419	80	19·	
Shahabad	292	73	25·	33	16	12	6	3	3	391	56	14·3	
Total ...	1,110	279	24·9	132	62	34	20	15	16	1,346	261	19·3	
Saran	329	51	15·5	22	13	4	3	2	7	332	61	18·3	
Champanan	350	91	26·	56	13	10	7	2	3	430	104	21·6	
Muzaffarpur	407	97	23·8	47	19	7	16	5	3	472	99	20·9	
Darbhanga	318	75	23·5	33	12	10	7	6	5	386	71	18·3	
Total ...	1,404	314	22·3	158	57	31	33	17	18	1,670	335	20·	
Monghyr	544	101	18·5	51	24	15	6	1	4	536	98	18·2	
Bhagalpur	427	77	18·	38	19	12	4	1	3	562	115	20·4	
Purnea	350	43	12·2	17	12	6	5	2	1	451	82	18·1	
Santal Parganas	686	104	15·1	53	24	13	8	1	5	933	124	13·2	
Total ...	2,007	325	16·1	159	79	46	23	5	13	2,432	419	16·8	
Cuttack	708	89	14·	60	20	6	5	3	5	699	149	17·1	
Balasore	453	70	15·3	52	13	2	1	1	1	332	108	12·9	
Puri	670	145	21·2	81	31	11	13	5	4	706	152	21·5	
Angul	277	81	29·2	35	17	19	5	2	3	356	89	25·	
Sambalpur	346	83	23·9	39	25	9	6	2	2	553	109	19·7	
Total ...	2,404	478	19·3	267	106	47	30	13	15	3,316	607	18·3	
Hazaribagh	530	53	10·	43	7	2	1	...	...	633	60	9·4	
Ranchi	440	74	16·8	52	9	5	1	2	5	675	66	9·7	
Palawan	227	35	15·4	19	5	5	2	1	3	272	43	17·6	
Manbhum	541	58	10·7	29	16	4	9	...	...	569	70	12·3	
Singbhum	685	66	11·6	39	19	5	1	2	...	429	62	14·4	
Total ...	2,303	286	12·4	182	55	21	14	5	6	2,673	306	11·8	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,297	1,652	18·09	696	360	179	120	55	70	11,392	1,928	16·9	

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Number of charge sheets sent up.	Number of charge sheets disposed of the first hearing.	Number of charge sheets remanded once.	Number of charge sheets remanded twice.	Number of charge sheets remanded thrice.	Number of charge sheets remanded four times.	Number of charge sheets remanded five times.	Number of charge sheets remanded six times.	Number of charge sheets remanded more than six times.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings, 1916.	Percentage of cases decided on first three hearings, 1915.	Number of cases pending before Magistrate at the close of the year.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Patna	Patna ...	740	175	142	93	74	57	44	36	73	55.4	50.6	46	
	Gaya ...	613	149	202	75	44	44	25	15	22	69.4	59.7	37	
	Shahabad ...	520	99	94	81	90	51	31	21	22	53.2	50	25	
	Total ...	1,873	423	438	252	208	152	100	75	117	59.4	53.3	108	
Tirhut	Saran ...	566	94	111	113	80	52	38	20	7	50.1	62.2	51	
	Champeran ...	430	216	86	45	23	16	10	10	2	80.6	71.6	19	
	Muzaffarpur ...	474	123	109	69	46	40	24	10	18	63.5	61.7	35	
	Darbhanga ...	388	111	100	54	23	23	17	14	16	68.6	63.3	29	
	Total ...	1,856	544	406	281	174	131	89	54	43	66.3	64.9	134	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	637	149	107	72	53	94	65	28	45	50.5	61.1	...	
	Bhagalpur ...	541	135	131	82	73	30	19	15	21	64.3	74.2	35	
	Purnea ...	472	85	81	98	63	35	24	15	43	53.8	62.9	38	
	Santal Parganas ...	690	122	155	144	105	67	25	17	32	61	72.7	23	
	Total ...	2,340	485	474	386	321	226	133	75	141	57.4	63.5	96	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	779	322	184	110	59	31	26	9	18	79	82.7	20	
	Balasore ...	505	235	136	61	34	22	6	5	3	86.1	92.8	...	
	Puri ...	602	301	178	93	47	26	12	2	6	82.6	79.6	27	
	Angul ...	226	157	41	11	6	2	...	1	...	93.8	90	5	
	Sambalpur ...	442	115	107	93	60	25	22	18	32	64.4	68.6	...	
	Total ...	2,644	1,130	619	341	206	106	66	35	59	80.1	82.7	52	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	581	141	123	63	75	54	40	17	45	60.2	65.9	...	
	Ranchi ...	571	165	112	90	75	29	30	16	11	67.7	70.1	23	
	Palamau ...	290	60	56	34	37	26	19	12	20	51.7	78.0	17	
	Manbhum ...	650	216	137	98	67	52	23	12	26	60.3	78	19	
	Singhbhum ...	616	333	103	81	30	25	17	7	7	82.1	77.9	24	
	Total ...	2,708	928	530	386	284	186	129	64	118	63	73.2	53	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,491	3,510	2,467	1,646	1,196	801	517	303	478	67	70.1	473	

STREET LIGHTING, 1916.

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Area.	Number of street lamps at the close of the year 1915.	Number added during the year 1916.	Number reduced during the year 1916.	Number of lamps at close of the year 1916.	Number of Bull-eye lanterns used by the Town Police.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	1. Patna	9 S. miles.	934	111	...	1,075	116	
	2. Dinapur	5.16 "	201	8	...	209	34	
	3. Khagaul	1 "	125	...	...	125	10	
	4. Berh	1 1/2 "	93	...	...	93	10	
	5. Bihar	8 "	155	...	7	148	48	
Gaya	1. Gaya	8 1/2 "	518	4	...	522	75	
	2. Tikari	701 acres	80	...	...	80	8	
	3. Daudnagar	5 S. miles	23	...	...	23	15	
Shahabad	1. Arrah	6 "	184	...	...	184	25	
	2. Jagdispur	1/2 "	27	...	...	27	10	
	3. Buxar	2 "	180	...	22	108	15	
	4. Dumraon	2 "	110	3	...	113	13	
	5. Dhabhua	1 1/2 "	40	...	3	37	6	
	6. Sassaram	2 1/2 "	152	...	...	152	20	
	Total	...	2,773	156	32	2,896	405	
Saran	1. Chapra	7 1/2 S. mile	238	...	...	238	55	
	2. Revilgunj	4 1/2 "	48	...	...	48	12	
	3. Siwan	1 "	176	...	50	126	24	
Champaran	1. Motilali	6 1/2 "	122	...	3	119	13	
	2. Pettiah	8 1/2 "	215	6	...	221	24	
Muzaffarpur	1. Muzaffarpur	6.977 "	436	3	...	439	18	
	2. Sitamarhi	5 "	57	1	...	58	14	
	3. Hajipur	10 "	214	3	...	217	14	
	4. Lalgunj	7 1/2 "	73	...	...	73	14	
Darbhanga	1. Darbhanga	7 "	384	9	...	393	9	
	2. Rosera	2 1/2 "	20	1	...	21	12	
	3. Samastipur	1 1/2 "	141	2	...	143	11	
	4. Madhubani	5 "	111	11	...	122	14	
	Total	...	2,285	36	53	2,218	234	

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Area.	Number of street lamps at the close of the year 1916.	Number added during the year 1916.	Number reduced during the year 1916.	Number of lamps at close of the year 1916.	Number of Bull-eye lanterns used by the Town P. Lic.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Monghyr ...	1. Monghyr ...	7.62 S. miles	154	...	2	152	62	
	2. Jamalpur ...	4.5 "	2	...	1	1	28	
Bhagalpur ...	1. Bhagalpur ...	10 "	498	...	...	498	51	
	2. Colgong ...	2 "	48	2	...	50	8	
Purnea ...	1. Purnea ...	12½ "	195	13	...	208	30	
	2. Katihar ...	1½ "	76	10	...	86	8	
	3. Forbesganj ...	3 "	46	...	...	46	2	
	4. Kishunganj ...	4 "	118	1	.	119	...	
Santal Parganas	1. Dumka ...	1 " and 820 acres.	27	13	.	40	10	
	2. Deoghar ...	3 S. miles and 897 acres.	140	...	...	140	10	
	3. Madhupur ...	4 S. miles	112	...	2	110	10	
	4. Sahebganj ...	1½ "	127	5	...	132	8	
	Total ...	...	1,543	44	5	1,582	230	
Cuttack ...	1. Cuttack ...	6 S. miles	504	15	...	579	23	
	2. Kendrapara ...	2½ "	70	1	...	80	7	
	3. Jajpur ...	5 "	60	15	...	75	7	
Balasore ...	1. Balasore ...	6½ "	150	26	...	176	16	
Puri ...	1. Puri ...	4 "	418	4	...	422	33	
Sambalpur ...	1. Sambalpur ...	2½ "	118	4	...	122	18	
	Total ...	...	1,300	65	...	1,451	107	
Hazaribagh ...	1. Hazaribagh ...	7.13 S. miles	60	8	...	74	18	
	2. Chatra ...	3.78 "	46	.	...	47	11	
	3. Giridih ...	1.35 "	60	...	...	60	11	
Ranchi ...	1. Ranchi ...	7.22 "	2.3	...	...	294	26	
	2. Lohardaga ...	2.5 "	23	.	.	23	3	
Palamau ...	1. Daltonganj ...	3½ "	63	.	.	71	...	
Manbhum ...	1. Purulia ...	5½ "	111	...	.	11	15	
	2. Jhalda ...	1½ "	14	...	...	...	4	
	3. Raghunathpur	5 "	...	...	...	...	4	
	4. Jheria ...	3 "	...	...	...	...	9	
Singhbhum ...	1. Chaibassa ...	1 "	92	...	...	.	4	
	Total ...	...	738	54	...	...	10	
	Grand Total ...	...	8,677	355	90	8,822	1,001	

No. 5986P.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Ranchi, the 13th September 1917.

READ—

The report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Dundas, C.I.E., held charge of the Department from the 1st January to the 18th November 1916, when he proceeded on long leave. The Hon'ble Mr. E. O. Ryland, was appointed to officiate in his place.

2. *Civil Police*.—Two appointments of Superintendent were added to the superior police cadre during the year, one for a second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, and the other to hold charge of the new East Indian Railway district which has been formed by the division into two of the overgrown Howrah Railway district. War conditions have affected the Imperial Service severely; recruitment was entirely stopped in 1915 and 1916 while only two recruits came out in 1914, and twelve officers have been allowed to join His Majesty's forces so that there are now only thirty-seven officers to hold the fifty-eight appointments in the cadre of the service.

The increase in the subordinate ranks of 363 officers and men was almost entirely accounted for by the creation of the new railway district and by the provision of a guard for the High Court at Patna. The force in actual service on the 31st December 1916 fell short of the sanctioned strength by 347, almost the same figure as in the previous year. There was a marked advance in the literacy of the men, of whom fifty-nine per cent. can now read and write, while all the newly-recruited Sub-Inspectors had attained the Matriculation standard at least. The general health of the force showed some improvement. The appropriations from provincial revenues for buildings were again cut down to the lowest possible limit; the grant for the repair and construction of departmental buildings, viz., Rs. 1,04,400 was only about half the sum allowed in 1914-15, while that for major works including those in progress dropped by nearly a lakh as compared with the previous year to Rs. 1,57,000.

The Secretary of State's sanction was received during the year to the proposals made by the Local Government for the improvement of the pay of the lower ranks of the force and the strengthening of the armed portions of the forces; and a substantial proportion of the reforms was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1916. That action was taken none too soon is shown by the large number of resignations, which amounted during the year to no less than thirty-five per cent. of the total number of casualties.

3. *Military Police*.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council learns with satisfaction of the excellent conduct and discipline of the two companies of Military Police. The Bhagalpur Company in particular behaved extremely well during the *Bakr-Id* disturbances in the Patna district, the cool and restrained conduct of the Jamadar earning the special commendation of Government. The general health of the force was not good.

4. *Additional Police*.—A strong force of additional Police consisting of one Deputy Superintendent, one Inspector, one Sergeant, two Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and seventy-five constables was sanctioned for a period of fourteen months with effect from the 1st October 1916 to preserve order in certain villages in Patna, which had been the scene of serious disturbances at the celebration of the *Bakr-Id* in the previous year. A smaller force was quartered in a couple of villages in Muzaffarpur where land disputes had been rife for some years.

5. *Discipline.*—The discipline of the force continued on the whole to be good and the number of rewards to officers and men rose from 1,903 to 2,221. On the other hand a decrease in judicial punishments was accompanied by an increase of departmental punishments from 3,717 to 4,270, which is attributed by Mr Ryland mainly to imperfect supervision by Inspectors. Eighty-eight criminal charges were preferred against the police as compared with 110 in the previous year. Of these 60 were pronounced false or dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and ten were found to be true, but the evidence was insufficient to justify a prosecution. Of the 18 cases sent up for trial nine resulted in acquittal, two were compromised or withdrawn, two were pending at the close of the year, and the remaining five ended in the conviction of two Sub-Inspectors, six constables, and one daffadar. Of the eighty-eight cases no less than sixteen came from Ranchi and eleven of these were found to be false though no conviction for instituting a false case was obtained. These figures require explanation and His Honour in Council will be interested to learn the result of the Inspector-General's enquiries into the matter.

6. *Rural Police*—The percentage of chaukidars punished remained the same, but the number rewarded rose. The balance of the Chaukidari Reward Fund has now been reduced to a reasonable figure in most districts, but steps should be taken to reduce the excessive balances in Purnea and Angul. The working of the present system is again unfavourably commented on and instances are quoted in the report of Presidents or panchayats deliberately abusing their powers for criminal purposes.

7. *Political Crime.*—Only one case was brought into Court during the year, that of a youth named Raghubir Prashad Singh who was convicted under section 124A, Indian Penal Code of circulating seditious leaflets in Patna and other parts of Bihar. The case created a sensation at the time, as it was the first in which a Bihari had been convicted of political crime of the modern form: it appears to have had the effect of checking revolutionary activity in Patna at least temporarily. Ten Bengalis were dealt with under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules.

8. *Professional Crime.*—Good work has been done during the year in the suppression of dacoity, particularly in the south of Manbhum which has been notorious for this class of crime for a long time. One gang has been placed on trial, nine more have been notified under the Criminal Tribes Act and a number of persons have been bound down under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code; a fresh outbreak on the borders of Manbhum and Singhbhum was checked by imposing strict surveillance on a gang of Kherias. The difficulties of the police in tracing dacoits are illustrated by the case of the Punjabi gang arrested in Guzerat, who were found to have been concerned in a number of cases in Bihar and Orissa, and by that of the Karwal gang who after escaping from a police escort committed a number of daring dacoities and are still absconding. The working of the Finger Print Bureau was satisfactory.

9. *Ordinary Crime.*—The statistics of ordinary crime have been dealt with in the report in great detail. In general they reflect the improvement in agricultural conditions and in the demand for labour in the coal and mica mines, the figures for offences against property which showed so remarkable a rise in 1915 dropping again to a normal figure. The preventive action taken in certain districts particularly against transfrontier criminals in Darbhanga no doubt contributed also to this result. Dacoities which numbered only ninety-three in 1914 increased again and reached the total of 179 during the year, of which Manbhum alone was responsible for sixty-eight. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council hopes that the strenuous measures now being taken will lead to a substantial improvement in this respect in the figures for the current year, and that the situation will not again be allowed to get out of hand. Offences against the person were normal and call for no comment. Sixteen cases were reported of flaying goats alive; prosecutions were instituted in all of them, convictions being obtained in thirteen and the other three remaining pending at the close of the year. The attention of all police officers should be drawn to the recent legislation (Act

XIV of 1917) creating the presumption that, if a goat skin is found to have any portion of the skin of the neck attached, the goat was killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner, rendering the possession of the skin of a goat so killed penal and giving facilities for search. A careful enforcement of the provisions of the Act should lead to a material diminution of this horrible practice, the prevalence of which is undoubtedly far wider than the figures for cases indicate. There is no reason to suppose that this atrocious form of cruelty is more common in Champaran than elsewhere and the fact that ten cases were reported in that district against only six in all other districts taken together merely shows how apathetic the police are in dealing with this form of crime. The Inspector-General of Police and his Deputies should pay special attention to this matter in the course of their local inspections.

10. *False Cases*.—The number of cases declared false in which prosecution was ordered increased but there was a falling off in the number of such prosecutions which resulted in conviction. As the same phenomenon was observable in 1915 it seems doubtful if sufficient discrimination is being exercised in the institution of these cases; the matter is one over which district officers should themselves maintain the most careful supervision. Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code was awarded in a larger number of cases than in the previous year, Cuttack coming first with the remarkable record of awards in 50 per cent. of the false cases. In general it seems clear that more vigorous action is being taken to deter the institution of false cases.

11. *Remands*.—The percentage of cases disposed of at the first three hearings fell from 70 to 67 while the percentage of those remanded more than six times rose from 3.4 to 4.1. This is very unsatisfactory. His Honour in Council particularly regrets to see that the figures in Patna, Hazaribagh and Monghyr still remain so bad in spite of the unfavourable notices they have attracted for several successive years in the review on the Police Report. The Divisional Commissioners concerned should pay special attention to this subject in the course of their next inspections. Palamau, Purnea, and Sambalpur have now to be added to the list of districts calling for unfavourable mention, but Gaya which has been on the black list for some years has now reduced its percentage to a satisfactory figure.

12. *Commendations*.—The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are due to Mr. Dundas for his able and efficient administration of the Department and to Mr. Ryland for his interesting report, and he has noted with satisfaction the long list of officers commended by the Inspector-General for good work.

The following summary of the characteristics of the work of the force during the year is reproduced as being of general interest :—

“As regards the conduct of the Police, generally the reports of the local officers are with some exceptions favourable. The discipline of the force when deputed to maintain order on occasions of disturbance, has been uniformly good. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease in the number of complaints against the police. It is, of course, impossible to detect any very marked change in the general character of a large body like the police from one year to another. I think there is very little doubt that active oppression on the part of the police is steadily diminishing but a lack of detective abilities is very marked. In the superior ranks much good work has been done but in many districts Superintendents of Police require more trustworthy assistance to be able to supervise their subordinates properly.

“The weak point at present in police administration is undoubtedly the Inspector. Selected for abilities shown as Sub-Inspectors these officers should be of the utmost help to Superintendents in the supervision of crime and the organization of preventive measures. Instead they have degenerated into post offices, their work lacks initiative and detective ability and is marked by apathy and the shirking of responsibility. The fact that only a very few Inspectors of the higher grades are recommended as fit for rank promotion confirms

the opinion that the majority of officers having reached the highest rank to which they aspire are content to do just enough work to keep them from getting into trouble and to ensure grade promotion."

Mr. Ryland's remarks quoted above on the inefficiency prevailing among Inspectors have been read with much regret by His Honour in Council who agrees that strong measures must be taken to enforce a higher standard of work and devotion to duty.

Order.—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

H. McPHERSON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

MEMO. No. 5987P.

Dated Ranchi, the 13th September 1917.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bihar and Orissa, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

E. H. JOHNSTON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

MEMO. No. 5988-92P.

Dated Ranchi, the 13th September 1917.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, for communication to District Officers, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

E. H. JOHNSTON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

